

Educational Supplement

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A panoramic view of what's wrong

teach in a school like that? What we now want to know is what readers of the TES thought of it—please write and tell us, and we will pass on what you say. There are many things the film did not say. It did not say much about the best of the school outside the third forms. It did not say much about the brightest pupils or about the remedial department. It did not pass on some essential information about streaming or creating or the experience of the teachers (many of whom were still probationers). It was also evident that the pupils were very conscious of the camera, which casts doubt on their spontaneity. As a total picture of comprehensive secondary education it must have been deceptive to anyone who was foolish enough to imagine a 50-minute film could present a typical school (whatever that is) in capsule form. But because it did not try to say everything it does not necessarily follow that what it did say was false. It has made a statement which is now on the table in the Great Debate, and is not refuted by definitive descriptions of other things it should have stated. Baldwin's latest assault on the examination statistics should be read in conjunction with Desmond Nastall's comment on page 6, and Dorothy Davis's article on page 20 comparing the results in two adjacent areas, one comprehensive, the other selective. On her figures the balance of examination success favours the comprehensive schools, but she also concludes that the social composition of the neighbourhoods in which both the comprehensive and the selective schools stand is much more significant than differences in organization. Mr Baldwin's figures, and the trends he believes he has identified, remain disquieting, but his case can, unfortunately, neither be proved nor disproved. As for the Black Paper (page 6), Harry Judge reviews the latest offering at length (page 2), noting once again that it is strong in negative declamation and weak in positive suggestion. Mr Raymond



Have speech will travel

The crowded programme of the Great Debate is making heavy demands on the resources of education's stage army as the show tours the country. Each week an imposing phalanx of sober-suited DES officials, advisers and inspectors entrains for a different destination and undergoes exposure to local opinion. Everywhere they go they are confronted not only with the same opinions but some very familiar faces. The producers have found one way to keep the audience awake, however. As the army marches round the battlements yet again, alert observers might spot that some of the star performers have switched parts and costumes. On opening night in Newcastle, Jack Chadderton, as the city's director of education, was there as host on the splendid set of the new civic centre. Last week, in Peterborough, he headed the bill as opening speaker on the core curriculum. Eric Robinson, principal of Bradford College, put in a first appearance at Newcastle, too, as a debater on the floor; but since he was billed as appearing for the Equal Opportunities Commission, and everyone played the disguise of the familiar character actor. The next week, in Bradford, it was his turn to host the debate in his own college and, wearing a different hat,

Watch it and see

Even before Panorama's film on its outer London comprehensive is shown (see BBC on Monday) the hissing and clapping has begun. The great panjandrums of the BBC have put up the shutters and forbidden the programme's producer, Angela Pope, who is a freelance, to speak to anyone. It seems they were not happy with Michael Davis's lengthy piece on the subject in The Observer two weeks ago. Though no one has given out the school's name, the grapevine among some 1,000 parents is active, and word has reached me that it is Faraday at the Action (poor and black) end of Ealing. There the head, Mr E. H. Jones, who agreed to let the filming go on in the school during last term, has been busily mending his fences all week. Some of the staff were always against it, a few refused to be filmed, and general nervousness and mistrust of the media has not diminished since a date for screening the film was announced. Not having seen the film, one can do no other than fall in with the exhortations of Ealing's chief education officer, Mr R. J. Herries, to write and not to believe that "it will arouse a lot of interesting comment that is very relevant to the present debate. If it makes people go into what is underlying some of the problems that the school is facing, it will be valuable." What are the prob-



Staff wishing to smoke may only do so behind the cycle shed.

Media bash-in

People concerned with education have given an opportunity last week to get their own back on journalists. The Polytechnic of Central London laid on two education correspondents for people to bash at in a public forum. Telling the truth about education? It was conducted at a miserably low level by speakers and audience alike, and it was soon clear that there was not that much interest in the subject. Everyone was pleased to have a go at the press, but what they really wanted was to talk about the subject most near to their hearts—education. John Ishick, education correspondent of the Daily Telegraph (the paper educationists love to hate), tried to drag them back to the point, and attempted a spirited defence, without to much success. We were about noisy things like William Tyndale, the LSE and Essex University because to do otherwise would have the pants off readers, he explained. "We do tend to sensationalize and we do make some matters worse," he conceded. But, in his view, certain things had to be publicized in the public interest (whosa public interest? he was asked several times). Disruption by students should be repaired because people were paying for them to be educated. When a vice-chancellor's windows are smashed by students, then this is something that is to be reported. Not surprisingly, Terry Ellis, former head of William Tyndale, and another member of the panel, did not agree. The press was not politically neutral as it pretended, he said. In fact, nothing was politically neutral. "Everyone has a view of society and some people are honest enough to state it openly." More surprising was the similarity in style of Mr Ellis and another panel member, Rhodes Bayson, MP, who spoke with the same (but different) no-nonsense honesty and commitment. Mr Bayson was, however, much

Chess

Move for move—or the game will last. Never have the openings been so closely studied and so well understood as they are now. When I was a young player there existed only one book that dealt with the openings in a reasonably exhaustive manner—Modern Chess Openings. But the situation changed dramatically after the Second World War. Decades of books were written on the openings and nowadays a firm like Batsford's produces even more books on single openings or single variations of single openings. The result is that any player with a reasonable expertise would be soon tired of trying to read the North or South Pole naked as of playing in a tournament without knowing all about his opening variations from move 1 to at least move 20. At one time this knowledge of the openings was equalled and in a way surpassed by an ignorance of the endings. But I am happy to say, within the last 20 years there has been a revolution in this field too. Why then should any game between reputable players ever be in jeopardy but draw? The answer lies in the development more than that, between the opening and the ending, the gods have placed the middle game. So for yeillant attempts in chess this field have filled and players still have to show



Ethnic arts in Britain are on the move. This week has seen the launching of 'Echo', a monthly newspaper published by M.A.S., the Minority Arts Advisory Service. It is a professionalizing job, fired by crusading zeal, and should do much to stimulate further cultural development. Our picture shows Radha Reddy, the Kuchipudi dancer, in action last autumn at the Commonwealth Institute. 'Echo' can be obtained from M.A.S., Basement, 8, Halfway Street, London N.1.

Next week

Patrick Carnegy writes about romantic opera; Noel Hughes discusses the Not Dook Agreement. Books: Tony Cline reviews two new books about language and social class; David Whitehead evaluates new economics textbooks; history. TES Extra: geography.

MARK JACKSON reveals a new plan to beat unemployment among school leavers



Aristides

£17 a week to keep jobless teenagers off the streets?

A draft plan to provide all school leavers up to the age of 18 with some kind of paid work or learning has now been worked out in the Government's Manpower Services Commission. The cost is thought to be £200m a year. If approved the scheme could start this summer. What is planned is an integrated programme of activities for around 300,000 youngsters a year who are unable to get jobs on the open market. It differs from the current criteria measures in that all the options it offers heavily emphasize planned training or education. The scheme gives a major role to local education authorities, statutory and voluntary youth services, employers' organizations and trade unions. It is intended that programmes throughout the country should be organized and administered by local committees representing these groups, possibly in-charge with young people from the age group concerned. The committees will be able to pay a flat rate allowance of around £17 a week to all jobless youngsters participating in their programmes, which will be varied to meet each local seasonal needs. They will also employ staff to run the schemes. The plan will be set out in detail in the Holland report, drawn up by industry, the education service and voluntary organizations, and headed by a senior civil servant, executive, Mr Geoffrey Holland. It will be finalized next week and put before the 40 manpower commissioners on April 26. They will then decide whether to make the plan public as a formal recommendation for action by the Government.



Same wavelength? The Annan report calls for big changes in television and radio but leaves education broadcasting largely as it is. Auriol Stevens reports, page 5. Also this week, "The man from Auntie" — an interview with John Robinson of BBC educational broadcasting, page 10.

'Top teachers must teach'

Conrad Rainbow said at the Birmingham Great Debate that senior staff should teach and not waste time on administrative management of the local education service. TES survey, page 4.

Black outlook

Harry Judge acknowledges the problems but looks in vain for constructive suggestions in the Black Paper published this week. Review page 2, report page 6.

Examiners

The examination system is under serious strain because of the scarcity of qualified examiners. It was claimed at the Welsh Great Debate in Cardiff this week.

Corporate man

In the second of two articles, Patricia Rowan looks at the effects of corporate management on the local education service. pages 18, 19.

Exam successes

Children in Leicestershire comprehensives perform better in examinations than those in selective schools — but social class proves a critical factor.

Double handicap

Why government training money is being withheld from training courses for jobless handicapped young people. page 9.

Romantic opera

Patrick Carnegy reviews four books on the subject. page 22.

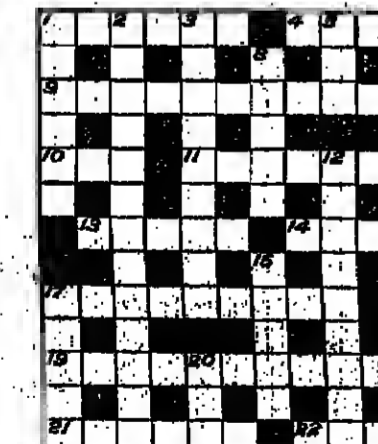
Extra Geography

Leaders 2, personal column, John Rae, 4; foreign news, 14, 15; letters, 16, 17; sport, 13; features, 18-20; Talkback, RSA project, college democracy, Network, 21; books: language, class and children by Tony Cline, abortion, violence, literature, children's literature, history, economics, 23-27; resources and equipment review, 28-33; arts review: theatre and education, television, art, 94, 95; mathematics, teachers, chess, Book, 96.

Classified ad index

page 22

Crossword No 1,077



- Across 1 Vehicle for the dry (6). 2 Old car for old dance (6). 3 Capital expanding (5). 4 Suggests an island (3). 5 Doctoresse painful in a school (9). 6 For the cut and thrust of Spanish conversation (5). 7 Full moon flower is born to — uncut (Gray) (5). 17 Will serve either white or black (6). 18 Topless Eastern monarch (3). 19 Sure to sit up, 1 (5). 21 A most agreeable fellow (6). 22 Dorset bank (6).

- Down 1 Notable mode of communication (6). 2 They provide amplified heat, so to say (4, 5). 3 Obsolete piece of furniture which reach (3, 2, 4). 4 In urgent case to act (3). 5 Do they show Yorkshiremen how to get a good seat? (8, 7). 6 Fishing — of pleasant sea (Black) (5). 8 Cloth for the quality (5). 9 20 per cent tax for 11 yards (4, 5). 10 Neither obtuse nor chronic (5). 11 Tool derived from 21 (6). 12 By means a common forage job (5). 13 Period to arouse (3). Solution to Puzzle No 1,076.

Cardiff: Round 6 of The Great Debate Rumpus over failure to speak Welsh

by Tim Devlin, of "The Times"

Professor George Thomas, of University College, Cardiff, absent-mindedly threw a sponsor in the works of Government and Black Paper theories about exam passes when he spoke during the great debate in the city on Tuesday.

He said that the pool of professional examiners, willing and suitably qualified, to examine in GCE had now dwindled to such an extent that it was meaningless to compose today's increasing exam pass records with those of a decade ago.

Professor Thomas, who is head of the English department and has recently given up examining after 25 years, told the conference: "We have a large number of passes but if you have been examining you know how they have been achieved."

Previous rounds in the great debate series have become bogged down over resources. The one reached a nadir when speaker after speaker from the floor of Llandaff College of Education complained that they could not speak in Welsh because there were no simultaneous translation facilities.

Mr Ian Wyn Williams, of Unibet Cenedlaethol Athroswydd Gymru (the Welsh Teachers Union), ignored the sign "Dim Ysmygu" and went on smoking as he spoke of the demand for four Welsh medium schools in Mid-Glamorgan. Speakers said the Principality had the highest transition rate in Britain, the lowest examination pass record, and the service most starved of resources trying to help the most disadvantaged children.

The absence of the N.U.T. contingent during the day was unprecedented. Mr Cwyn Jones, chairman of the N.U.T.'s Welsh committee, explained: "Neither by training nor qualifications are we qualified for circus roles."

Mr John Brier, director of education for Mid-Glamorgan, pleaded

Top teachers say they don't waste time

A suggestion that top teachers should stop wasting time on administrative work and do more teaching got a poor reception this week from top teachers themselves.

The suggestion came from Mr Conrad Rainbow, chief education officer for Lancashire, or the Birmingham Great Debate meeting (page 8). The TES made a spot check on assorted schools to find out how much time senior staff do spend teaching. The results (right) vary, but heads are unanimous in disagreeing with Mr Rainbow.

They did not see how more time could possibly be spared for teaching by their hard-pressed deputies and heads of departments. Several, including two in Mr Rainbow's own ballwick, were even planning to reduce their teaching load next year. A third Lancashire school, however, used its resources to reduce class size and expected department heads to do their administrative work at home.

Several heads pointed out that it was unfair to pupils and staff if they took on much teaching themselves, since they were always being called away to other duties. They agreed with Mr Charles Stuart, head of Abbey Wood School, London, that the best and nicest place to be in a classroom and nicest no one can get at you. But it means you're not there to react quickly when the occasion demands. "That was not what they were paid for. You don't get £3,000 a year to stand in front of 30 pupils and Mr Michael Murland, head of Woodberry Down, London. But he takes 11 periods himself.

Most big comprehensives have two or three deputy heads. Time-sharing problems, combined with advisory roles, can occupy a good part of most of the year. Pastoral work and discipline can be as important as administration

How many periods do they teach? A TES survey

School and size	Total possible	Head	Deputy Head	Heads of Houses	Department Heads	Other
London Comp. 1,310	36	Cover only	11-15	20	22-27	
London Comp. 1,380	35	Cover only	4-10	17	26	
London Comp. 1,110	35	8+ cover	2-5	28	26, 27	
London Comp. 1,200	35	11	11	24-26	24-26	
Kent Grammar (boys) 630	40	6	23	32-33		
Devonshire Sec. Mod. 670	40	5	20	35		
Sheffield Comp. 1,600	40	3	6	31		
Sheffield Comp. 2,150	40	0	20	26-32		
Lancashire R.C. Comp. 1,210	40	0	20	30-32		
Lancashire Comp. 1,010	35	0	17	30		
Lancashire Comp. 1,310	35	6	12-14	28		
Berkshire Comp. 40	2	15	32-33			
Berkshire Comp. (Girls) 1,100	40	2	10-24	31		
Newcastle Comp. 1,800	40	6	12-15	25	32-35	
Newcastle Comp. 1,400	40	6	15	32		
Newcastle Comp. 1,400	40	16	11-14	32		
Leicestershire Upper 1,350	35	Cover	12-13	14	28-30	
Leicestershire 11-16	35	4	19-27	26-29		
Leicestershire 11-10	40	Cover	12-14	28	32	

Where no figure is shown, the school has no such post.

For the others, especially in big inner city comprehensives.

You have in liaison with parents, industry, social agencies and do all the odd jobs of the welfare state."

Mr Arnold Jennings, head of Ecclefield School, Sheffield, said: "In a city school of 1,500 to 2,000 it takes four people to do the work a head would do in a smaller school."

Nothing in terms of many hours. "It is totally unfair, disturbing and superficial to talk of minor clerical duties." As several others noted, if there were more staff, they could take on clerical work, though they expect them to under-expert.

Nearly everywhere, though, those with the heavy load are the heads of houses and year heads—who got most time off.

"Anyway," said Mr Stuart, "the sentimental people who can't teach, teaching suggests that they can. The others have got

Amman report on future of broadcasting Schools not to be channelled off

Education should not have exclusive use of any one television or radio channel, nor should all educational broadcasting be confined to a broadcasting ghetto. This is the conclusion of the Amman report, published this week.

Principal recommendations are for a new fourth television channel, new VHF radio channel and an area television channel to be provided by re-engineering existing VHF channels. Education, the report says, should have a significant place in these.

The GLD's own report of the Amman Committee on the Future of Broadcasting has been fought over for three years. The education chapter was almost the only non-controversial part.

The committee was broadly satisfied with the standard and organization of educational broadcasting. It refrained from passing judgment on whether or not it should be expanded and extended itself to a discussion of the present constraints and the future possibilities.

The principal constraints, at least for the time being, are money and air time. The committee found that "the cost to local authorities of catching school broadcasts is quite substantial and is likely to remain so". Local authorities were unlikely to give broadcasting the highest priority in allocating scarce resources.

Direct transmission, the committee believes, will remain the most economical way of reaching an audience until the cost of making, marketing and playing back video recordings is reduced. "There is as yet no sign of the reduction in price

Blue-blooded challenge to red-tinted students

by Bert Lodge

Conor Lysander de Grady, a 45-year-old German nobleman, will arrive in the next few days to inaugurate the start of the National Union of Students' conference at Blackpool this weekend when he runs for president.

But despite assurances from the retiring incumbent, Mr Charles Clarke, that "de Grady is not a joke; he is a student at Southampton University who believes he can contribute something serious to NUS affairs", the count's candidature is more likely to be classed with that regular bizarre who contest re-election of student universities than as a challenge to the remaining seven candidates.

These represent the range of the political spectrum, from the Conservative Party onwards, with enough on the far left to tempt the Communist and far-left, Miss Sue Slipman, in the middle of the road.

Miss Slipman is a qualified teacher but she has not yet got on in a pedagogic career. "Unemployed teacher" might have had quite an electoral appeal, especially when the first million on the order paper is "college choices".

The union is still saddled with the embarrassing traditional policy of preventing meetings at universities where the speaker is classed as racist or fascist. But the executive would like to moderate that—as it wanted to do last year

The main recommendations

- A new Open Broadcasting Authority to run the new fourth channel drawing its programmes from both BBC, ITV and a range of independent producers including educational interests. The new authority would be financed by advertising, grants and direct sponsorship.
- A local broadcasting authority to oversee the "mess" now existing in local radio.
- A new Telecommunications Advisory Committee to review technical developments. Advances in cheap video recording equipment could mean savings in the distribution of educational programmes.
- No single education channel. Educational programmes should continue to be broadcast on all national and local outlets. Education should have a significant place on the fourth television channel and on the new VHF radio channel. Open University programmes could largely be transferred to these channels.
- BBC and ITV should continue to make specific educational programmes with limited start-up costs. The broadcaster's track record in producing educational programmes is consistently successful to complete their release from their obligation to make educational programmes.
- BBC and ITV should not in future be the sole providers of educational programmes. Independent production groups, resource centres, could also provide programmes.
- Better coordination between educational broadcasting departments of the BBC and ITV and those producing public affairs programmes and documentaries.
- Expansion of educational broadcasting, for example the Russell report suggestion of the new "Open College" similar to the Open University but of a lower level—would have to be financed by bodies other than the broadcasters, namely central or local government.
- Routine educational broadcasting to continue to be financed by broadcasters to ensure independence. Outside finance to be used for support services on the lines of the adult literacy campaign.
- Objective audience research to establish the effectiveness of educational broadcasting, to be undertaken by broadcasters.
- National education organizations should be represented on the IBA's educational advisory bodies. "At least one person with experience in the education world" to be included on the Open Broadcasting Authority and that authority to be advised by practising teachers.

Maths retraining

In addition to the 10 colleges invited by the Education Secretary to put on courses for teachers wishing to re-train for mathematics (TES, March 31) similar courses are already running at the West London Institute of Higher Education, North London Polytechnic, Worcester College of Higher Education and at Kent University in association with Christ Church College, Canterbury.

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PERSONAL COLUMN

John Rae

Out of step on the strap

It is this sort of question that I am asked to refer the argument against corporal punishment. I do not think that I have been in 1600 or even 1800 and had any qualms about it. But I am opposed to it because I sense an anachronism in talking of a punishment in the 20th century world.

The more it is an anachronism, the more it will attract. And the more it attracts, the more, the greater the psychological harm. This is lived in a society where we beat their wives and parents their children. I should like to see the consistency of the law. The consistency have continued and defined violence. But as I live in a world where husbands do not beat their wives and parents do not beat their children, I should like to see the consistency of the law. I should like to see the consistency of the law. I should like to see the consistency of the law.

Where corporal punishment is still used in public schools, the rationale is usually that there are some occasions and some boys for whom this quick, limited response by authority is best. I think this is an argument of speed is a better one than the officers of STOPP recognize. There are times when it must appear more humane to punish a boy quickly and get it over with rather than involve him and the school in a long drawn out expression of disapproval.

STOPP would argue that while the punishment may be quick, the psychological consequences could be long term. I can see the psychological argument and I recognize that there are some occasions and some boys for whom this quick, limited response by authority is best. I think this is an argument of speed is a better one than the officers of STOPP recognize. There are times when it must appear more humane to punish a boy quickly and get it over with rather than involve him and the school in a long drawn out expression of disapproval.

There does not seem to be any evidence that the extraordinary violence of routine school punishment is any sexual abnormalities in the adult society. It is corporal punishment of boys, or the feeling of guilt about it that does the psychological damage?

Pressure group wants serious approach to sex education

A national organization for sex education will be set up next month after a conference at Loughborough University. The new body will press the Government to take sex education seriously and will campaign to have the subject included in nearly every school.

Four organizations are sponsoring the conference on April 16 and 17. The aim is to set up a national coordinating agency "dedicated to the advancement of education in sex and personal relationships as an integral part of the school curriculum", according to a leaflet advertising the event.

Although the sponsors say they will not be bound by any decisions taken at the conference, there is a growing groundswell of opinion among voluntary agencies working in the field that a central organization is needed. The Family Planning Association, the National Youth Bureau, the Campaign for Homosexual Equality and the Alboay Trust have all backed the venture.

The leaflet says that groups with specific or minority interests find that they are not catered for. "A broader and nationally articulated level of work is necessary in order that sex education can become part of the curriculum in the vast majority of schools."

"The rationale behind this move is obvious to anyone who has worked to relieve the problems thrown up in the lives of young people whose ignorance about their own bodies and their emotions leads them to seek help, perhaps in a state of crisis when prevention is too late and all that we can do is try to put things right."

"No one wants to see young people distressed by unwanted pregnancies, venereal disease, or depressed and worried about their sexual orientation."

Mr Trevor Locke, an information officer at the National Youth Bureau, said there were many disparate voices in the voluntary sector. "It seems logical that there should be some voice at a national level."

"Some of the bigger agencies like the Family Planning Association are always complaining about the inadequacy of sex education in schools but they are not big enough to do anything about it. A national body would achieve some progress."

Buyers queue up as Surrey school goes on sale

Prospective buyers are already queuing for a sight of Ottershaw, the boarding school which Surrey County Council decided to close last week as an economy measure. First arrivals on the scene were two Arabis who visited the school last weekend in the company of a county valuer and an officer from the education department.

This news sparked off fears among parents and well-wishers trying to keep the school open that the county plans a quick sale, though the decision to close Ottershaw has yet to be ratified by the Education Secretary, Mrs Shirley Williams.

Paradoxically the news has also raised the hopes of some supporters that a deal might be concluded to allow the school to continue as a joint enterprise between the buyers and the county council.

Surrey officials were reluctant to comment on the affair but Mr E. B. Treweek, deputy education officer, said: "We are not in any way trying to pre-empt Mrs Williams's decision but it would be silly to lose prospective purchasers. Several have asked to be shown round the school but that is all. There will be no negotiations until Mrs Williams has made her decision."

The idea of a joint enterprise was pure speculation.

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WARD LOCK EDUCATIONAL 116 Baker Street, London, W1M 2BS.

Real enemies are the college lecturers

by Bert Lodge

A classroom teacher laying the blame for fallen standards squarely on inspectors will be the most welcome feature, in many a staff room, of the latest Black Paper published this week.

Twice in the last month highly critical reports of teaching have been issued by IIM Inspectors, particularly in regard to mathematics, science and modern languages.

Other features more familiar continue the jeremiad against progressive education begun with the first Black Paper in 1969. Comprehensive are judged to be failing. The Plowden philosophy of informal teaching has failed, current pattern of teacher training is off wrong, there is a clash of values among academics and teachers who do not support comprehensive as a way forward.

The editors, Professor C. B. Cox, Manchester University, and Dr. Kathleen Hoxton, MP, call for national examinations for all pupils at seven, 11 and at 14 or 15 with each school's results published. New methods should first be tried in one or two experimental schools and there should be a variety of schools to provide for a society of conflicting values. No further expansion of university education should be contemplated.

Testing the arithmetic of children arriving from primary school to the comprehensive where he is head of mathematics, Mr. Aldwin found that out of 240 pupils, 85 could not subtract 47 from 92, 112 could not multiply 54 by 7, and only eight got the correct answer when set to subtract 24.471 from £13.24.

Looking at the Inner London Education Authority's own test, Mr.

Levy found that last year 21 questions out of 50 required no arithmetic at all. "This year," he writes, "the greatest test of a child's ability to add numbers is 4+5+7+8+4+5. Division ventures into a three-digit dividend only once with 151 divided by 5."

Mr. Levy asks: "Where does one lay most blame for the present situation? I think in fairness it must be placed at the doors of the most powerful people—the inspectors. Candidates for promotion are short-listed for vacancies by inspectors... teachers tend to express agreement with the policies of such powerful people."

Mr. Levy says he wrote to all heads of mathematics departments in London and found they overwhelmingly shared his concern. Yet challenging any current policy of the inspectorate is a near-impossible task. He suggests inspectors should spend a great deal less time organizing in-service training and a great deal more time visiting schools.

Mr. R. W. Baldwin, chairman of the governors of Manchester Grammar School, provides figures from nationwide exam results to show that the switch to comprehensive has not raised educational performance. When he published similar figures last year he was criticized for not having allowed for the effect on the comprehensives of having their potentially able pupils "creamed off" to the selective schools.

Mr. Baldwin maintains that he has now adjusted his statistics to take this factor into account. By comparing the percentage of grammar or grammar plus technical pupils in maintained selective schools in 1966 with the figure for 1974 he finds an increase of just



No much so wrong—in the eyes of Boydson, Cox, Baldwin and Manne.

under 3 per cent. Relative performance figures are corrected for creaming by transferring from the grammar schools in the comprehensives 3 per cent of the exam scores and similarly doubling the selective sector figures.

The adjusted figures show that by 1975 percentages of pupils leaving school with at least one A level were: comprehensive, 11.59, selective, 14.51; with at least two A levels, 8.76 and 11.68; at least three A levels, 5.36 and 7.90.

"Those with high IQs can study more subjects more quickly and intensely and should be encouraged in their own and the country's interest in do so," Mr. Baldwin writes. "At some stage they must be selected, and whether at 11, or a little later, or even in higher education, is a matter in which many opinions can be held."

Reprinting a section of the Auld report on William Tyndale School, the editors say that the free choice

day and associated activities, accepted procedures in education. "In our view, educators of education are still sending out so many checks indoctrinated by the philosophy."

The present system of training either takes good out of schools altogether or wrong sort of person ending up, writes Mr. R. W. Baldwin, a former grammar school teacher and now a lecturer at the University of London.

He suggests that inspectors should first spend a teaching under the close vision of an experienced trainer. Anyone not suitable was weeded out at that stage. Accepted would become approved, with a salary, and two years become fully qualified.

Mr. Stephen Wadley, survey commissioned by the Educational Supplement in 1974 which showed 70 per cent of teachers were in favour of leaving grammar schools. Yet a number of that majority being viewed for a senior post in a grammar school shortly to go on as a Black Paper if he ever his misgivings.

In a contribution, among others of less than two pages Patrick Moore, the astronomer, writes from letters he has from front teachers that school their senses will deny the schools the drop in English standards during the past 15 years so has been disastrous.

The editors urge that Black Paper should return to the publishers more interested for—first the situation for vocational in engineering, the profession business.

Direct grant schools should re-absorb into the state and used as super-selective schools.

Black Paper, 1977, edited by Rex and Rhodes Boydson, £1.65.

At the risk of using a hackneyed phrase, Disraeli's dictum 'lies, damned lies and statistics' rules, OK?—Desmond Nuttall replies to R. W. Baldwin

In criticising the 1976 Education Act and the travails of reorganization, R. W. Baldwin says: "But problems and difficulties do not go away because they are awkward and unpopular. Instead they may be swept under the carpet and statistics manipulated to hide the true situation." Mr. Baldwin's arguments are based on his study and manipulation of the published DES statistics. Has he hidden the true situation?

The problem that bedevils a fair comparison of the examination results of comprehensive and un-reorganized schools is creaming. A system of un-reorganized schools manifestly embraces pupils from the whole ability range, but a system of nominally comprehensive schools does not necessarily do so—witness the Inner London Education Authority.

In earlier work (The Great Comprehensive Craze), Mr. Baldwin acknowledged the existence of creaming and attempted a crude quantification of its effect. He argued that if the discrepancy between the comprehensive and the un-reorganized schools was solely the result of creaming in a third of the comprehensive schools then the proportion of leavers from the creamed comprehensives with

five or more O levels, for example, would have to be only 38 per cent from un-reorganized schools—a difference which he claimed was "not credible".

But he failed to notice that his own figures revealed that secondary modern schools produced only 25 per cent of the proportion of such leavers from un-reorganized schools as a whole. Creamed comprehensives thus performed some 50 per cent better than secondary moderns—a very credible and creditable achievement.

In the latest Black Paper Mr. Baldwin has developed a more sophisticated method of dealing with the problem of creaming. He shows that the proportion of 13-year-olds in selective schools (grammar plus technical) has risen from 23.47 per cent in 1960 (when there were virtually no comprehensive schools) to 26.43 per cent in 1974 (when 61 per cent of 13-year-olds were in comprehensive schools).

The creaming effect, he argues, is therefore of the order of 3 per cent. Returning in his analysis of school leavers, he suggests that the effect of creaming is therefore nullified if 3 per cent of the pupils in the un-reorganized sector are "transferred" to the comprehensive sector and given examination results of the grammar school rate. After these

adjustments the performance of leavers from the comprehensive sector still lags behind that of leavers from the un-reorganized sector.

Thus Mr. Baldwin disposed of creaming? Significantly, his procedure is certainly on improvement, but when one turns to the numbers involved in the "transfer" one begins to wonder. In 1974, one method illustrates the comprehensive schools the whole sum of 7,750 leavers of grammar school entrance in addition to their total of 380,150 leavers. A paltry increase of 2 per cent.

Of course, there are some areas where there is no creaming (within the maintained sector) at all, but even with this in mind it seems difficult to believe that, in selective schools, comprehensive schools, have only 2 per cent of the full ability range. A detailed analysis of reorganization, i.e. by i.e.a. might confirm the position, but all that comprehensive heads would be surprised at Mr. Baldwin's figures.

Even if his method is basically correct, it is highly likely that the examination results of "transferred" school leavers have been underestimated. Assuming for the sake of argument that four out of five comprehensive schools are not creamed at all, the fifth would lose 10 per cent of its potential intake.

Yet his method is only crediting these pupils with the examination results of the typical grammar school leaver. Should not this cream of 10 per cent be expected to do better than the mean of 25 per cent? Nevertheless, in fairness to Mr. Baldwin, it should be pointed out that giving each of these "transferred" pupils three or more A level passes is still not going to close the attainment gap between comprehensive and un-reorganized schools, though the gap will narrow.

Related to the problem of creaming is the location of the remaining schools in the un-reorganized sector. A disproportionate number of these schools are in middle class areas, where the fight for and against comprehensive education has been at its most bitter and long drawn out. Better examination performance, irrespective of school attended, is expected from such areas but Mr. Baldwin has made no attempt to control for such factors.

He is not comparing like with like. Another possible source of error in the comparison, with more serious consequences for his results, arises from his inevitable exclusion of the A level results of students in colleges of further education. These students currently account for about one-third of all A level entries. Many will have been classified as school leavers in surveys, yet go on via further education to good A levels.

If the proportion of such students who have come from comprehensive schools is the same as the proportion of 13-year-olds in comprehensive schools three years earlier, his argument is unshaken. If, as is more likely, a higher proportion of pupils from comprehensive schools do their A levels in further education colleges, then he is again not comparing like with like.

Without the figures (which are not nationally available) one cannot be sure what correction should be applied to these differences, but it must have the effect of again narrowing, if not closing, the gap.

The Black Paper article lays most emphasis on A levels, unlike Mr. Baldwin's previous paper which looked at all levels from CSE to A level and which revealed that

examining results for core subjects, such as CSE and O level, indicators, even without the creaming correction. Yet he has no comparison in generalizing his claims to all levels of the comprehensive school, and a wide divergence for the fair treatment of evidence is revealed several times. It is unfortunate that the published statistics cannot be used to refute Mr. Baldwin's figures, but his methods, though steady improving, still leave much to be desired. At the risk of using a hackneyed phrase, Disraeli's dictum "lies, damned lies, and statistics" rules, OK?

The author is secretary, Middlesex Regional Examining Board.

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Birmingham: Round 5 of the Great Debate. Bob Doe reports

Too many senior staff are doing too little teaching

The small amount of teaching done by senior staff dominated Birmingham's session of the Great Debate last week.

There was so much concern about it, said Mrs Shirley Williams, the Education Secretary, at the end of her second regional conference, that she would ask the inspectors to look into it.

But the Department of Education and Science said this week that it would be covered by the 11 per cent sample survey of staffing already announced by them (TES, February 25).

The matter was raised by Mr Conrad Rainbow, Lancashire's chief education officer, who said: "A major priority is a shift of senior administrative burdens to the youngest and least experienced those lightening their teaching loads."

The small amount of teaching done by heads, their several deputies and heads of departments, year groups, tutor groups and houses was "horrible".

Changing this would help to raise standards. "I see in schools a slackness, an acceptance of second-rate work and a failure to extend pupils."

He wanted a new Education Act incorporating a new philosophy, a new sense of direction and a far more rele-

vant final year to compulsory schooling. He also proposed a new system of jointing with industry, starting at 15 which might contribute on a credit basis to apprenticeships. He criticized industry for their poor record on day-release.

A common European leaving certificate at 18 could mean dispensing with exams at 16. Prospective employers could also benefit from a two-way parent-school report resulting in an agreed, composite document.

Mr Rainbow, an I.M.I. for 10 years, invited the inspectorate to be stringent and make more independent of the DES.

Mr Peter Inskeep, National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, echoed the concern about senior teachers. "It really is absolute nonsense that the best are at the top of the tree as you do. Teachers on £5,000 to £6,000 a year are doing secretarial work."

There was all-round support for a national common core curriculum. Mr Ron Cocking, a Birmingham head teacher and treasurer of the NAS/ UWT, stated his conviction that a great number of teachers would welcome more positive guidance on a core curriculum.

He wanted a core drawn up by a Schools Council instructed to include representatives of parents and industry and give schools further guidance than at present.

Children had a right to numeracy, the skills of communication and an understanding of industry and society. But things were the right way, and their parents went to school, and their responsibility to attend school, in work and to disrupt and a responsibility to be interested and involved in the child's education.

Mr Pat Martin, vice-president of the Headmasters' Association, was in favour of a common core, but not a common curriculum. Sixteen-year-olds were over examined, he said, but the common core elements tended to be under examined. The non-core subjects should be freed from the shackles of exams.

Support for the common core did not always extend to a nationally controlled or imposed one. Mr J. V. Anderson, a member of the NUT Midlands "11C" group, wanted more such as the cooperation between primary and secondary schools under Birmingham's consortium arrangements for groups of schools.

Mr M. J. Huxley, chief education officer for Northamptonshire, said: "We have got to depend on an emergency cure and on the findings of consultants and other local initiatives. We could make a lot of progress if a serious study was made of good local practice—there is a great deal of it going on."

But Mr R. W. Pearson, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, wanted some compulsion of teaching in the common core. "If some don't like it, they must do something about that and so must we."

Two voices were raised against the common core principle. Mr H. Marley, who identified himself as a former Birmingham Education Committee member and a school governor, but who was on the DES list as coming from the TUC, did not want "children moulded into a pattern for industry". Diversity was important.

Mr C. W. Phillips, chief education officer for Derbyshire, had a different view about the common core. A right duty could do a lot of children good. We must not sacrifice diversity built up over the years."

Mr Michael Adams, Chicago available for training and employment preparation for jobless teenagers. The Manspover Services debate, to literacy on this week, invoked a in the core he wanted to Whitehall agreement to a common of human, more plain its refusal to provide or aesthetic values which he could courses for them.

The agreement, entered into by the prime ministers of education and industry, is a landmark in the history of vocational training of the young. It allocates responsibility for the vocational training of the young to the Ministry of Education and to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The circular explains that it is a commitment that training courses for the young should include continued general education "in an educational atmosphere, not just associated with the training of older persons in workshops or institutions in which the industrial outlook dominates."

But it does emphasize that despite the general lines of demarcation agreed, and whatever machinery is adopted, the primary object must be to ensure that the handicapped get the training they need to pre-employ. Many leave only to be re-employed. The circular, issued at a time when educational subnormality was being considered more or less hopelessly unemployable, is particularly relevant to the physically handicapped and to the power Services Commission which spends £430m a year, offered the agreement as an explanation why it prepared a course which Somerset education department is running to help unemployed ESN or emotionally handicapped school leavers for work.

The ESA's Cardiff regional office told the county that it did not support courses such as this, which were being run by a number of local education authorities. Government employment assistance centres.

And, despite the 1945 circular's insistence that training for the young should be segregated, the agency claimed that an important advantage of the government courses was that they gave the youngsters a chance to mix with adults "in the workshop situation, which is seen as a vital part of work preparation."

Mr Frank Robinson, Somerset's education officer for careers, said: "Most of the youngsters we are trying to help would not stand a chance of getting on an ESN course. They need very potent help on a personal basis."

It is ridiculous to suggest that an important part of the course is spent on in-service training. The Somerset College of Art and Technology in very close contact with the administration and maintenance staff.

Mr Robinson was angry at a suggestion by the MSC that a reason why his course could not be funded as a special form of work experience or of vocational preparation was that it had too high an educational content.

"It is almost entirely practical," he said, "with a great deal of practice in actual industrial processes, and instruction in life skills that these youngsters badly need to hold down a job—like learning how to use public transport."

In its evidence to the Warnock Committee, the commission is saying that the agreement continues to be the basis for all the Training Services Agency's decisions over the vocational training of handicapped young people. But it is in process of drawing up a "detailed strategic plan" for the treatment of all the disabled, and is particularly aware of the problem of the young and mentally handicapped.

A report is also now being prepared by a working party of the DES inspectors, who have carried out a survey of further education provision for the handicapped throughout the country.

Row as handicapped are refused jobs cash

Mark Jackson

Handicapped school leavers are denied a share in the government money which has been made available for training and employment preparation for jobless teenagers. The Manspover Services debate, to literacy on this week, invoked a in the core he wanted to Whitehall agreement to a common of human, more plain its refusal to provide or aesthetic values which he could courses for them.

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Pupils can make a good meal of menus

Children should help to plan menus for school meals as part of their nutrition education, according to Miss Given Birman, a health education officer with Avon area health authority.

Miss Birman, who put the idea to a meeting of school meals organizers at Coventry on Saturday, was sure that such schemes could work. She noted the school meals which daily serve 75,000 of the cheapest school meals in the United States.

"Here students and teachers representing a cross-section of the system's schools regularly sit down to plan and taste and to determine the type of food to be served. Surprisingly, the pupils do not demand hamburger—hot dog—soup type of meals," she said.

She told the meals organizers this could be one of the most effective ways of carrying out nutritional education although it was rarely practised. On the question of cost she said: "It is unrealistic to put this at the end of the list of priorities but it is right to start with the concept that the food should be varied and attractive. Food is meant to be enjoyed. Obviously nutritional standards only become effective if it is."

Warning that good nutritional standards could be made in the school tuck shop, she said schools would have to persuade children that wise eating was normal practice.

Mr Robert Aitken, Coventry's director of education, told the organizers they were playing an important part in children's lives. In many cases providing the only balanced meal they were likely to get during the day.

The withdrawal of teachers from meals duty in many schools had led to a regrettable deterioration in the training and care of children and placed an unfair burden on untrained helpers.

Staffordshire Education Committee is to stop supplying school meals in children during holidays in Stoke on Trent and Newcastle under Lyme.

A spokesman for the council said the two towns, the only ones in the county in which the scheme operates, were being brought into line with the rest of Staffordshire because £12,000 had been withheld last year. "Sometimes only a tiny proportion of the meals that were ordered were actually eaten."

Report attacks schools rivalry

Special schooling should not be regarded as a rival system to integrated education, according to a report published by the National Foundation for Educational Research this week.

Views on integration are necessarily polarized, it says. The two systems are seen as competitors and rivals when they could be complementary—exchanging information, expertise and resources.

The report, Towards Integration, is a study by Monika Jamieson, Malcolm Parlett and Keith Poekington of blind and partially sighted children in ordinary schools, but they say, many of their observations and conclusions apply to special education in general.

Their report suggests that special schools could play a crucial part in an expanded system of integrated education by serving as regional resource and assessment centres, running vocational training programmes, organising courses for teachers in ordinary schools which have visually handicapped pupils. They could also be used as a base for peripatetic advisory teachers and provide pre-school training and counselling for parents of handicapped children.

Towards Integration. A Study of Blind and Partially Sighted Children in Ordinary Schools. NFER Publishing Company, 2 Jennings Buildings, Thames Avenue, Windsor, Berkshire. Price £5.25.

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Powerful passions about genes

Genetic manipulation now seems destined to succeed nuclear energy as the lightning rod for public passions about the supposed malevolent practices of scientists.

This, at least, was the impression with which I left a conference on the subject organized by the United States National Academy of Sciences in Washington two weeks ago. What was intended as a means by which the genetic manipulators could explain themselves in public—the conference was called a forum—turned out to be a vehicle for an unparalleled display of rancor.

The proceedings began frantically, when one Jeremy Rifkin, representing a radical organization called the People's Business Commission, demanded the right to address the audience of 1,000 people to complain not merely that the advent of genetic manipulation the end of the world was at hand but that the meeting had in any case been improperly organized.

As he began to speak a group of his supporters occupying a whole row of the auditorium unfurled from their pockets banners saying genetic manipulation must stop. The neatness of the banners, held up on extensible aluminium poles, was an ironic tribute to the marvels of United States technology.

Rifkin's chief point was that the interest of academic scientists in

Science diary by John Maddox

The new techniques for incorporating foreign genes, in bacterium and other micro-organisms, has been prompted by the unalloyed interest of the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers. He went on to ask that all those speaking at the conference should first make a public declaration of the sources of financial support for their research and even of their personal incomes.

To everybody's surprise, this was faithfully adopted by the succeeding speakers. Only on the third day (when Rifkin himself was absent) was I doubt engaged on some other inflammatory public demonstration did he get the answer he must doubtless anticipated. He explained that he did not wish anybody else's business to know where his income came from but, since he had been asked, he lived on his university pension, some contributions from social security and a few hundred dollars in lecture fees.

The conference was also remarkable for the starkness of the close colleagues were willing to hurl at each other in public. There was, for example, a bizarre exchange between Professor Bertie Hackett and Dr Jonathan Beckwith, both from the same department at Harvard. Dances had questioned a remark in Beckwith's fierce speech against genetic manipulation.

Beckwith's reply went like this: "I'm sorry that Dr Davies has been unable to understand what I was saying. It's not my fault, but I will send him a copy of my paper. Let us all hope that he can read more accurately than he can listen." Even Beckwith's half of the audience found this a little inadvisable.

In all kinds of other ways, the meeting failed to be a meeting of minds. People came along with their prejudices and carried them away intact. Part of the trouble was the way in which the programme had been carefully balanced, with the pros and antis following each other at the rostrum as in some formal dance.

The genetic manipulators tended to make modest statements of the potential benefits at their craft, in helping to understand how genes function and ultimately in more practical applications, and their opponents tended in reply to once people embarked on the modification of the genes of the humble big E. coli there would be nothing to prevent the "reversion" of the human gene pool.

That was the opinion of Professor George Wald, the distinguished biologist from Harvard University, who also dropped heavy hints that

Hitler's career had begun in the party of the main genetic stock, Walt (Heredity) resulted in one day's course of insulin may also be why and that genetic manipulation might be the best way of replenishing them, with the breathing suggestion that the treat ulcers—diet and drug were sufficient.

One of the curious features of the debate, such as it was, was the polemical issues, usually identified by the names of the "philosophical" took.

In practice, however, the States seems to be moving on and sensibly towards a policy that will control experimental genetic manipulation. The E. coli it could be possible to use a voluntary system of self-imposed guidelines for safe use, which on organization agencies for basic biological research and the military. Fortunately the industry in the United States be repulsed to restrain and keep quiet disclosing of the general will undertake in such fields.



Victims of the genetic manipulation.

In all the circumstances, perhaps the overriding question is why the issue of genetic manipulation should stir such powerful passions, at least in the United States. On reflection, I am persuaded that the answer, indeed, an American phenomenon and, with luck, it is likely to remain so.

Part of the trouble is that the mutations of the protest against the Vietnam War has spilled over into protests against nuclear stations and genetic manipulation. There is a host of outsiders looking for a cause.

But that is not the whole story; by a long chalk, it is my opinion, that the social damage done in the United States by the concentration of the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal has left a responsible public opinion, a profound distrust of both government and the establishment, universities and university societies included.

To come to that conclusion, it is only necessary to consider the intellectual plight of the members of what President Richard Nixon once called the "silent majority" who people who loyally supported the American Government throughout the 1960s, and who turned their backs to the public protests against the war, only in the end to discover that the war could not be won and that the presidency itself was corrupt.

It will be a long time before such people are prepared to take on trust even the most serious and honest statements by scientists of what they hope to accomplish with genetic manipulation.

Sport Old rivals in ring

by Stanley Levenson

Paul Loveless and Kevin O'Donnell must be getting sick of the sight of each other. But if they knock each other about a bit tomorrow it will be both justifiable and legal. For Loveless (Stamwell Comprehensive School, Penarth) and O'Donnell (St Bonaventure School, Newham, London) are old rivals in schools boxing and share the ring in the national championships at Pannin's Holiday Camp, Blackpool. Last year O'Donnell outpointed Loveless in the junior 51kg division, but two months later lost to him in the England-Wales schools international match.

St. Bernard's R.I. School, in London's East End, is particularly well represented having three finalists, including a defending champion, James Skircorn. Tomorrow, they will be in opposing corners in the intermediate 57kg category. It is extremely rare for a repeat final to occur in schools boxing yet, at Blackpool, there will be two.

Girls score a treble

Great Britain continues to dominate the annual European Catholic Students cross-country championship for girls. For the third successive year at Louvain University, Belgium, British runners recently took all three team events, Belgium was second.

The 28-member British team was managed by Mr Bill Graves, head of the English and drama department of St. Joseph's School, Taunton, Merseyside, and an Amateur Athletics Association coach. The championship was divided into three age groups—junior, (born 1959-60); cadets (1961-62) and minims (1963-64). Karen Locke, of St. Joseph's School, Widnes, won the minims race with Patricia Branley, Archdiocese of Malines, Belgium, and Bernadette Fox, St. Margaret's, Clitheroe, second and third.

Handicapped in the swim

Swimming competitions for handicapped children might soon be a regular feature of the schools swimming scene. This is one of the topics to be discussed tomorrow at the annual meeting of the English Schools' Swimming Association in Grimsby.

The 28-member British team was managed by Mr Bill Graves, head of the English and drama department of St. Joseph's School, Taunton, Merseyside, and an Amateur Athletics Association coach. The championship was divided into three age groups—junior, (born 1959-60); cadets (1961-62) and minims (1963-64). Karen Locke, of St. Joseph's School, Widnes, won the minims race with Patricia Branley, Archdiocese of Malines, Belgium, and Bernadette Fox, St. Margaret's, Clitheroe, second and third.

Kim leaves a reminder

by Asif Khan

When Kim Wilkinson says farewell to her school, Nicholas Chamberlaine mixed comprehensive, Bexley, to July, she will leave behind a permanent reminder of a great achievement in the shape of a two-foot high shield named after her.

The Warwickshire school instituted the Kim Wilkinson Trophy to commemorate her selection for the Monarch Olympics swimming squad last year. She was the first pupil in the school's 25-year history to be chosen for an Olympic team.

The trophy is to be presented to the winners of the 1,600-pupil school's annual inter-county (house) swimming competition. It was designed by Kim's fifth-year sister, Mrs Norma Lewis and Mr John Haynes. Mrs Lewis said last week: "Fifth-year children raised the money for the trophy by holding raffles, discos and various other activities. The trophy was their idea."

The daughter of a Bedworth traffic warden, 15-year-old Kim has been swimming since she was two and a half. She is a member of the City Hill Community Swimming Club, where she is guided by Mr Hamilton Blood, a former Olympic coach and television commentator.



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At the double at Southwark.

Milfield keep their titles

Milfield retained their team and overall individual titles of the schoolboys' tetrahedron championships held at the weekend at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. More than 60 boys from 27 schools took part. All the winners were from different schools. Results: Individual: Swimming—1, C. Humphreys (Milfield); 2, A. Jackson (Blythe, Stoke-on-Trent); 3, S. Huxton (Walsall); 4, S. Huxton (Walsall); 5, A. Beadie (Barn); 6, J. Lacey (Whitgift); 7, U. Tunstall (Barn). Individual overall—1, C. Humphreys (holder); 2, S. Huxton; 3, A. Beadie (Milfield); 4, S. Huxton (Hampage, Jackson, C. Reay) (13,105 points); 5, Whitgift A (S. Baily, B. Beresford-West, I. Clark) (12,933).

Scots' first win

Scotland's girl volleyballers gained their first win over England in a two-match under-16 international at Grangemouth last week. They won 15-7, 3-15, 17-7, 15-12.

COURSES

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سكول للتعليم

Sweden

School unions drive to raise memberships

from Mike Duckenfield

STOCKHOLM

The Swedish Pupils' Union (Elektörbundet) was started in 1938 and its rival, the Swedish National Union of School Students (SECO), 14 years later. Together they now claim one to eight of all 13-20-year-old pupils as members, have a total full-time staff of 37 and annual income of more than 2m Skr (£290,000).

SECO, though the younger, is the largest. Its 55,000 members come from around 275 schools, half comprehensive and half upper secondary schools, both mainly in south and central Sweden.

Until 1970, Elektörbundet only recruited members at the post-comprehensive vocational schools. These are now part of the integrated upper secondary system, but two-thirds of the 36,000 members are still doing work-oriented courses. Only one in five come from the 13-16 age group. The union is represented in 190 schools and is strongest in the north.

Both unions have grown considerably in the past six years, SECO from fewer than 15,000 members and Elektörbundet from about 4,000. Expansion has produced rivalry and, while both accept the wastefulness of two organizations, talks on amalgamation have repeatedly broken down.

As their drive for increased membership both unions have sought to appear politically neutral. Yet, until recently, SECO was openly Conservative and Elektörbundet generally regarded as Social Democratic. The voter union still has difficulties in attracting Conservatives, but both currently have non-party boards and presidents.

Both unions have also become blurred with the current fight for abolition of school marks, comprehensive and upper secondary schools. The unions' campaigns, though run separately, both aim at complete abolition and will come to a head next month, with the final report of the government commission on marks, set up three years ago (1973).

Strong pupil feeling against the present marking system, which is considered competitive and irrelevant, has been a major cause of union membership increases; defeat this spring could produce serious disenchantment. Ironically, it could also force the unions to cut losses by working closer together.

On other issues, the unions' political leanings are more evident. SECO, in agreement with the centre-right coalition government, wants smaller classes—a maximum 15 pupils in both comprehensive and upper secondary classes—and more practical, work-oriented studies.

The union would like to see all 16-year-olds given a whole term's work in office and factories as part of the PRVO vocational experience scheme. At present, pupils get two weeks. It also wants the school to spend time in work at school to seven-year-olds, who would get factory visits, and up into the secondary schools with week-long placements once a year.

Elektörbundet, on the other hand, wants wages paid to pupils who have to spend time in work as part of their secondary practical courses. It has also campaigned to end low-wage exploitation of pupils in summer jobs. On both issues the union has spent much time courting the support of the trade unions, especially the powerful Landsorganisationen—the Swedish equivalent of the British TUC.

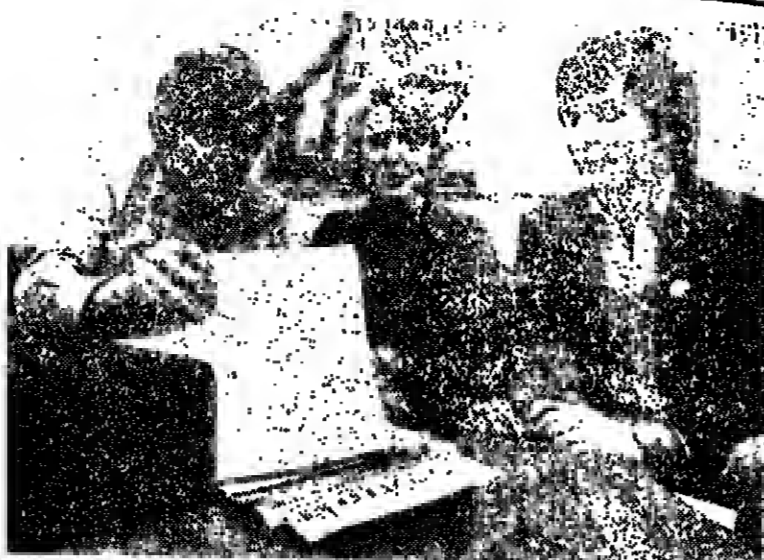
Both unions are strongly in favour of greater decentralization of educational decision-making—again in line with the new government. They see this as the only way for pupils to gain real power and, although both have their headquarters and main staff in Stockholm, employ 10 full-time regional field officers.

Neither union is recognized by the state as a youth organization but receives more limited support as a student body. Between them, the unions receive about 470,000 Skr a year. SECO's annual membership fee of 5 Skr brings in a further 275,000 Skr and Elektörbundet's 8 Skr fees produce slightly more.

Money to finance specific projects, such as information campaigns on drug and alcohol abuse, from the National Board of Welfare and State Youth Council, also goes to the unions' newspapers and advertisements in the unions' newspapers bring in the remainder.

Yet out of this limited revenue, both unions employ field officers, large city centre headquarters, have large information staffs—duplicating each other's efforts in the marks campaign—and produce bi-monthly newspapers. These last alone run at a joint 330,000 Skr annual deficit.

Perhaps most damaging of all, union splits have discredited a national pupil membership and enabled the authorities to play off the two rivals.



Minister of Education, Mrs Britta Mogård, with school student union leaders.

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Italy

Revolt of despair

from Dalbert Hallenstein VERONA



The outbreak of student protest and violence in Italy has little in common with the student rebellion of 1968. Student protest after 1968 was characterized by a myriad of utopian, left-wing ideologies proclaiming that a just and perfect society was possible through revolution.

The latest generation of Italian students, while not rejecting revolution, lacks any clear-cut ideology. The present wave of student protest and rage is the result of disillusionment and despair, deriving from a future that appears to offer little hope of a more prosperous and less corrupt society.

The present unrest has been described as a rebellion which is basically petit bourgeois. This definition, though an oversimplification, helps to make sense of the disillusionment of a large part of Italy's million university students who, until the present economic crisis, regarded a degree as a passport to automatic riches and social advancement.

In 1962, there were 256,000 university students in Italy. By 1968, there were 415,640. This year, about a million young Italians are registered as university students.

Over the same period neither teaching facilities nor staff have been significantly increased to cope with the explosion in student numbers. And, despite vast changes in Italian society since 1962, the structure and teaching programmes of Italy's universities have remained virtually unchanged.

Over the past 15 years numerous bills to reform the university system have been drawn up, but Parliament has managed to pass only minor reforms which have tended to aggravate the situation.

Teaching standards have fallen so dramatically that now most degrees are considered of little importance by employers when selecting new personnel. Yet young Italians, though fully aware of the degradation of university teaching, continue to crowd into the universities and for two major reasons.

First, most students come from working or lower middle-class backgrounds where, until quite recently, a degree was considered an

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France

Now Haby reforms upset inspectors

from Mark Webster

PARIS

It is this turn of the school inspectors to voice their disquiet over proposals in the Haby reforms which threaten to limit their responsibilities. Their union has said it will refuse to cooperate with authorities if the present system is changed.

The anxiety comes in the same week that major teaching unions have officially joined forces with the biggest parents' association—Corace—in order to oppose the Haby reforms. The Minister of Education, M René Haby, has replied that things will go ahead as planned, starting with the new programmes in certain schools this September.

The Union of National Education Inspectors for the départements (SNIDEN) is opposed to a move which would take responsibility for the first cycle of secondary schools (11 to 13) out of their hands and give it to the regional inspectors of pedagogy (IPR) who would then take care of both the first and second cycles.

The SNIDEN groups 1,089 of the 1,290 inspectors and it argues that in the cause of continuity there should be no artificial division of responsibilities between primary and secondary schools. The Haby reforms propose that the SNIDEN inspectors should be left in charge of pre-school and primary education only.

The départementale inspectors (IDEN) took over the job of what were called primary inspectors and by the statute of 1972 were given a considerably enlarged remit. They are now entitled to inspect all primary schools and the first cycle of secondary schools considering both the educational and management aspects of their running.

The IDEN inspectors are recruited from fully qualified teachers and it is part of the union's criticism of the new proposals that IPR inspectors would be chosen predominantly from among highly qualified academics. Selection would no longer be by competition but those who qualified for inclusion on an aptitude list would be considered as potential inspectors.

The union says the broad trend of inspector will be out of touch with school life. "In order to solve a problem on the ground you have to know sometimes how to drink a glass of wine with the mayor—you don't learn that at university," said the secretary general, M Michel Molteni, in this month's annual union meeting.

At present, an IDEN inspector forms a bridge between pedagogy and administration, he said. On a school visit, the inspector must look at classes, advise teachers, encourage a fresh approach to teaching methods and report back to the school authorities.

The inspectors' management responsibilities include advising on the wisdom of opening or closing a class or a school, supervising building projects, checking up on private schools and ensuring the efficient running of school transport and canteens. Finally, they are answerable for school attendance figures which are monitored by the teachers.

The SNIDEN is against cutting the educational cake and it insists that its members are perfectly well qualified to continue to take care of secondary schools. They have suggested as a compromise that their members should specialize in a single level of education.

An inspector would therefore be primarily responsible for one level that would remain capable of changing. A final decision on what action the union will take hinges on the publication of definite proposals by the Ministry of Education. But they have left no doubt that they are in the opposition camp with the other dissenters from the Haby reforms.

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LETTERS

Sniffing at mercury Tentatively safe

Sir,—Your article "Mercury—one job in three polluted?" (March 4) may well worry some school teachers and parents, and the possible hazards must not be overemphasized.
The Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for mercury is usually taken as 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ since the TLV refers to "time-weighted concentrations for a seven or eight-hour working day and a 40-hour work week". It is clear that there is an additional safety margin in schools because few teachers and no pupils will be likely to spend such periods in laboratories.
Nevertheless, my own recommendation has been to set the TLV for schools at 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as an additional safeguard in recognition of the vulnerability of younger children to heavy metals such as mercury.
Some of the schools examined in the report referred to in your article were in the Reading area. The background mercury concentration using a Bacharach mercury sniffer which I use for monitoring the university laboratories. Some of the levels reported by the investigator were appreciably higher than I would have expected, and I personally rechecked all the schools during the remaining term at times when mercury concentrations might be at their highest (central heating on and closed windows).
Except for one storage cupboard, I found all laboratories in five major city levels below 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and I have confirmed this by subsequent visits. The apparent discrepancy might have arisen from such causes as recent spillages that had been in part cured by the time I made my visit, or the presence of other chemicals that affect the meter. The latter was the cause in one or two cases, and it is important that users of many mercury sniffers realize that many organic solvents absorb in the ultra violet region of the spectrum and produce a meter reading that is falsely high.
Finally, I can quote a recent experience when my visit followed a city spillage, which gave rise to levels of the laboratory atmosphere of 80-90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. After the usual treatment with sulphur and lime, four-hour mixtures, followed by adequate ventilation (open windows for a couple of days), the mercury levels returned to below 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. I hope these observations will to some extent reassure worried readers, although I recommend that teachers working in urban laboratories with poor floors should consider their local science adviser or see if a meter can be checked operationally in unobtrusive areas.
PROFESSOR G. W. A. FOWLES, Department of Chemistry, Reading University.

Standardized standards The whole is rather different

Sir,—John M. Phillips' letter (March 11) implies that the GCSE boards act independently in the matter of standards, whereas the boards are in fact working to a common national pattern agreed by the Schools Council and the Department of Education and Science.
It was, for example, not the GCSE boards but the then Secondary School Examinations Council and Ministry of Education which decided in 1951 that the O level pass standard in the new GCE exam should be equated with the credit standard of the old School Certificate exam, and not with the O level standard. Similarly, when in 1975 the boards agreed to the minimum requirement for the new grade C was to be equated with the minimum requirement for the former O level pass.
The GCSE boards are therefore doing no more than carry forward over the years requirements based on an agreed standard of performance. The resulting percentages depend on the quality of the work in each individual subject and are not determined in advance, as Mr Phillips seems to suggest. Even a cursory glance at the JMB statistics published after each year's examinations is sufficient to establish that it means all subjects, or all alternatives within a subject, compare with the 60-70 per cent pass rate as he suggests. Mr Phillips' letter suggests as he himself says.
The results in each instance depend on the quality of the work presented and if standards of performance were to rise substantially, even in those subjects which attract very large entries and in which the percentage is normally perceptible and the next, the improvement would be immediately reflected in correspondingly higher standards.
RICHARD CHRISTOPHER, Secretary, Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester.

End sixth-form separatism

Sir,—I notice that once again Mrs Williams has claimed a large body of opinion is in favour of the sixth form college as the answer to the problem of sixth-form teaching. This is no doubt so, but what I would like to know is whether anyone has taken the trouble to ask the teachers who are presumably going to have to work within the system.
I am a graduate modern languages specialist and I refuse to work for a system separating the sixth form off from the rest of the school population. I visit in each year the whole range for which I was trained.
Not to teach the sixth form in some deconcentrated secondary school would mean wasting a considerable part of my academic and professional training.
So what? The point is that views are shared by almost every graduate specialist and a few non-graduate holders with whom I have discussed this matter. It is almost because some have been in favour of the idea, but in all cases have been graduates who have decided to move away from specialist subject into pastoral administration, or who have decided to move out of secondary education altogether.
The people I have talked to me, I suppose, between 20 and 30, but their unanimity of those, who were committed to sixth form teaching in this matter is, I would have thought, highly significant.
W. J. WALTER, 75 Charlton Street, Minlston, Kent.

Parents welcome

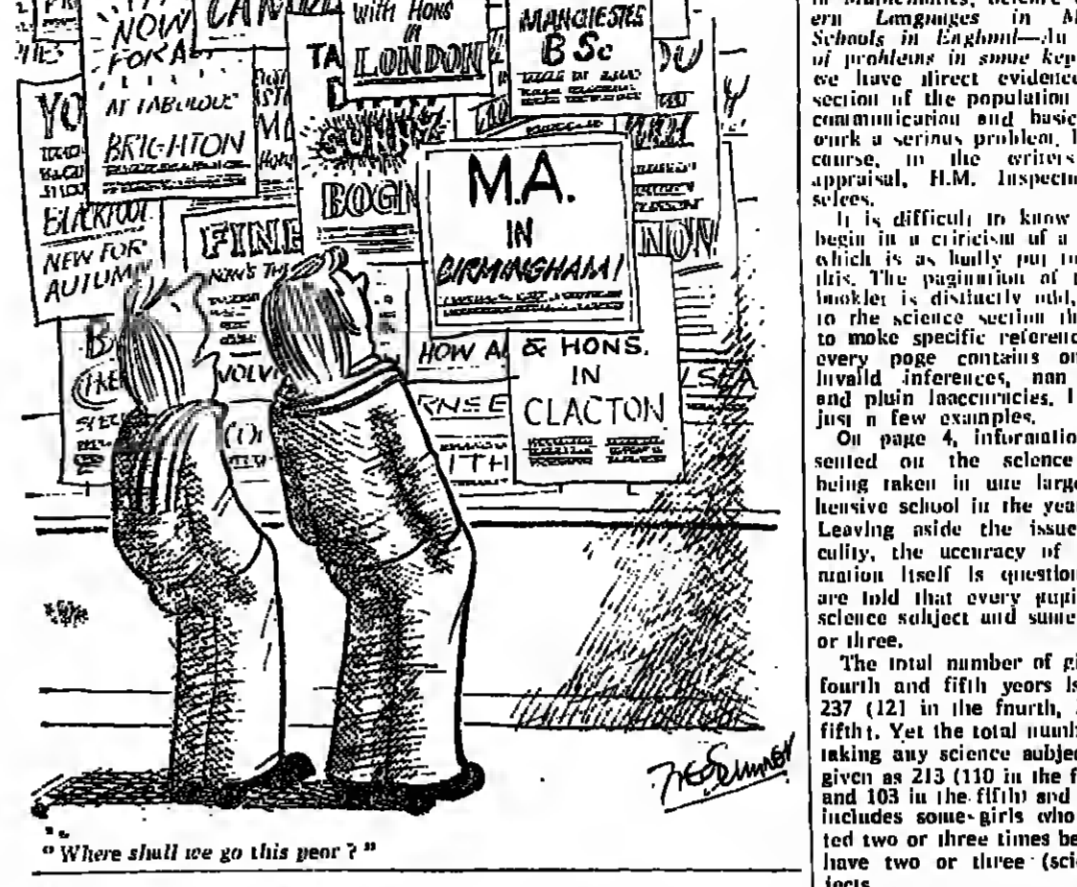
Sir,—Your report on the education debate (March 4) calls me Bullen—an understandable error of reporting. But it also reports me as, apparently, one of the few who say about the need to consult with and involve parents over education. That was an unfortunate piece of misreporting, because the very first thing I said—in behalf of the NUT as well as my own behalf—was that we welcomed parent involvement and the CASE representative's encouragement that comes from playing on strings of quality.
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LETTERS

HMI—go away and think again

Sir,—The standards of literacy and numeracy of our population are currently under discussion. At last, in *Mathematics, Science and Languages in Attainment Schools in England—An appraisal of teachers in some key subjects*, we have direct evidence of the situation of the population who find work a serious problem. I refer, of course, in the critics of the appraisal, H.M. Inspectors themselves.
It is difficult to know where to begin in a criticism of a document which is as badly put together as this. The pagination of the entire booklet is distinctly odd, but it is to the science section that I wish to make specific reference. Almost every page contains ambiguities, logical inferences, non-sequiturs and plain inaccuracies. I will give just a few examples.
On page 4, information is presented on the science subjects having taken in one large comprehensive school in the year 1976/77. Leaving aside the issue of typographical accuracy, the information itself is questionable. We are told that every pupil has one science subject and some have two or three.
The total number of girls in the fourth and fifth years is given as 237 (121 in the fourth, 116 in the fifth). Yet the total number of girls taking any science subjects is only given as 213 (110 in the fourth year and 103 in the fifth) and this figure includes some girls who are exempted from two or three times because they have two or three (science) subjects.
On page 6, we are presented with data on fourth-year science options in 27 schools. The numbers and percentages of pupils choosing



"Where shall we go this year?"

Private schools: our only hope

Sir,—May I reply to a point from Mr Peter Cornall's article on co-operation between independent and state schools? (March 11).
Far from belonging to a privileged minority, my family and many of my friends come from the "working class". We were state educated in grammar schools and worked our way into the professions.
Many of us are in the curing professions of teaching, medicine and youth work. We do not particularly value material advantage and we live in a happy social mix with the rest of our families.
Some of my friends confidently sent their older children to comprehensive schools. We are now all fighting to keep our younger children out of them. We have seen children beaten up, school rubbish and truancy.
My husband and I planned to send our children to state schools for both financial and social reasons. We were anxious for them to make local friends and grow up as part of the local community.
Our children are now in the preparatory department of our local public school. We chose this school for many reasons. The children there are like a small school in which all the teachers know and care about all the children. It participates fully in all local activities with the local state schools. It has a large day side and is reasonably local in intake.
The teaching is formal and thorough. The children work hard and love it. In a teacher and former training college lecturer) am very impressed by their academic progress.
How do we manage in effort an independent school? Most of the mothers work, and we cut our standards. You see, we are desperate. Our children will have only one childhood. We cannot risk having it wasted and ruined. We do not want them to become thugs or layabouts—or neurotic victims.
We do not want exclusiveness, but we want a good education in a small, caring community. To obtain this we will sacrifice ourselves.
I would like all parents to have access to such an education for their children. If the independent schools are so desirable as to cause destructive envy in the state schools, why do not these state schools offer this desirable sort of education to their own pupils? It is better to destroy the state schools than to seek to destroy them.
Do not forget, administrators, that these social units whom you draft into institutions for the sake of the system, are other people's children. They each deserve to be educated for their own needs and not as pawns of social engineering.
MARGARET HORNE, 9 Woodthorne Road, Tottenham, Waverhampton.

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Aware of industry

Sir,—I was somewhat disturbed to read the attitudes concerning teachers and the world of work expressed by Miss Joyce Bird, president of the Association of Assistant Mistresses (March 11).
Practical problems may prevent the provision of effective experience for teachers or intending teachers but it is of no help for a person of influence to suggest that such experience is unnecessary—"most of them have work experience at weekends and in the holidays".
Casual work prior to beginning a teacher rarely gives insight into the pressures and priorities of industry and commerce, which are very different from those of education. Without such insight, the teacher finds difficulty in presenting adequately ideas which relate to industry. Clearly this difficulty is most pronounced in business or technology related disciplines.
As a teacher of statistics I was aware that too often I was merely teaching techniques. More recently, in work relating to computer studies in schools, I have observed a feeling of inadequacy in teachers faced with presenting applications of combinatorial or with justifying the techniques used in the development of computing systems. Topics such as these are central to the study of this subject and will have little parallels in other industry related courses.
These remarks are, in no way, intended to criticize teachers for it is to the credit of the profession that the chief concern is expressed by teachers themselves. Within the present educational climate, a major item for discussion is the need for increasing pupils' awareness of industry. Hopefully this discussion will be followed by action—some of which is directed towards the teachers, enabling them to present with confidence a balanced picture of the working world.
J. J. TURNBULL, The National Computing Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Distinguishing the trainees

Sir,—I read with interest your front page article of March 4 on the mathematical abilities of craft and technician trainees in the engineering industry. However, I was alarmed that this group of workers were described as trainee engineers.
When a leading educational publication fails to distinguish between engineering craftsmen and engineers (i.e. chartered professionals) it is hardly surprising that confusion persists in the minds of so many young men. This confusion leads to the belief that engineers are manual workers and that consequently students with academic potential should be deflected at all costs from pursuing a career in engineering. It is in this ignorance that it so desperately needs if this country is to pay its own way in the world.
R. R. HUDSON, Darlington College of Technology.

Van Straubenzee's vote loser

Sir,—We are appalled at Mr van Straubenzee's attack on church schools and his apparent ignorance of the situation. Where, in the first place, is the massive debt? Second, he ignores the fact that church parents want their schools so much that they are happy to pay twice for education: once as ratepayers, secondly as parents in church schools raising the 15 per cent.
In what way are church schools given favoured status? Our comprehensive schools have the same ability range as county schools, we are staffed on the same basis, have the same allowances for equipment and so on.
What is any case is a "Christian school"? Is Mr van Straubenzee suggesting that county schools are not Christian? They teach agreed syllabuses after all. Does he want church schools to do the same and so lose their identity altogether?
Nothing doing, Mr van Straubenzee. If this new doctrine is Tory party policy, it will lose them many votes.
T. HARPER SMITH, head, and 35 other teachers, St Mark's C.P. Secondary School, London SW6.
Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning at the latest. They should be as short as possible and should be written on one side of the paper only. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

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When did you last see your education officer?

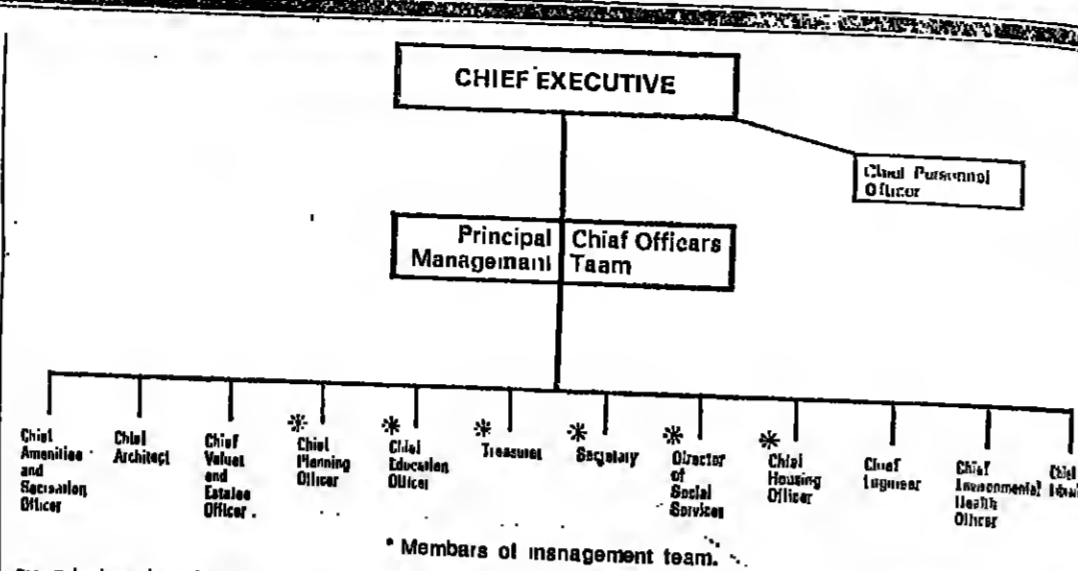
In the second of a two-part series on corporate management, Patricia Rowan examines how money, time and people can be wasted by the new layers of management, what the effect is on teachers, and whether it is worthwhile for education to remain in local government

Corporate management is not likely to go away. Shortage of money will make it more essential to plan resources centrally, and the corporate voice is stronger than that of education. Some have argued that education would be better off out of local government. Such a root-and-branch approach is unlikely, but evidence suggests that other solutions are possible. There are places where corporate management works, programmes are still more important than administrators, and education can even benefit rather than suffer. The voice of education will have to be heard very loud elsewhere, however, if it is to regain control over its own service or even stop things getting worse. And much bad management, over-management and many ill-conceived structures will need to be unscrubbed.

They don't understand

"I would like to see a Marks and Spencer's approach," said G. R. Pritchett, director of education for Oldham, who wants to do away with unnecessary paperwork and the departments that generate it. His thesis was that Bains had imposed too many people, wasted time and cost too much. The man in the street gained nothing from this administrative machinery, so it would be better to save on that than cut the budgets of the service departments. It is, of course, impossible to calculate whether corporate management costs more, because reorganization rules out direct comparisons. But you can add up the salaries. The old town clerk has probably been replaced by at least three officers: the chief executive, solicitor, and secretary (or administration director). These last two posts are sometimes combined as Bains recommended, but then there is the new personnel officer. It is of the essence of corporate management that the central control departments—finance, legal, administration, personnel—all unconnected with the services, will have expanded. In one metropolitan district with both a borough secretary and solicitor, the director of education reckons the entire secretary's department of 62 people could be cut. It prepares agendas and minutes for all council committees, a useful source of corporate information, but this used to be done within departments as a by-product of other work. Now, since the secretary has little detailed knowledge of the services, the education department has had to take on two extra staff to process, explain, advise and check. It is not the only place where they find the extra men from legal and administration superfluous, though in Kent—Bains's old county—the education department prepare their own reports and minutes, and a secretary's department is considered expensive and cumbersome. Nor does Kent have a corporate planning unit. "If corporate management means anything it is a corporate approach by

In last week's article Gordon Moore complained that many authorities just copied the diagrams from Bains, without reading the text. None of the diagrams caused more trouble than this one, with its chief personnel officer curiously attached to the Chief Executive. In this case, the text did not help much either: "He should have direct access to the chief executive and not be subordinated to any other chief officer." Chief officers in other departments will be expected to accept and act on the advice of the personnel officer on matters within his specialized knowledge." In some places this has been taken to mean carte blanche for personnel, never mind where the specialized knowledge and respected senior CEOs unflinch their lips and bias, "the director of personnel is a trouble-maker, in the pocket of the chief executive." Rather than the only authority where the personnel director is paid more than the education director, and has his own name on advertisements for teacher jobs. It is one of the many authorities where the personnel director is the control element in management. There is no doubt of the need for an experienced central personnel staff to advise on complicated industrial relations legislation and trade union negotiations, as well as recruitment, training, welfare and career development. But personnel becomes a sensitive area, and frequently a battle-



ground when, in spite of lip-service to the division between advice and line management, its officers and committees take over day-to-day decisions without consultation of "specialized knowledge." Often the battle is over interpretation rather than principle. It is common for teaching and non-teaching staff by personnel, though who gives the dinner lecture and groundman their instructions? What do youth workers and nursery assistants fit in? One education director wanted to include the last two groups in his training programmes, but he lost out when the personnel director gave the chairman of policy committee a kick and murmured, "don't give them that." Personnel meet their Waterloo in colleges and polytechnics, where articles of government give them control over their own non-teaching staff pay and conditions, though the L.A.S. pays the bills. This has led to prolonged engagements in Bradford College and one of the few fighters tough enough to keep them at bay.

the people doing the job," says W. H. Perty, the CEO there, "not the addition of corporate managers." The Bains report recommended that any corporate planning unit (which would mean additional costs, compensated for in improved efficiency) should be staffed by officers from the various departments in keep it in close touch with reality, "rather than creating a separate permanent unit staffed by professional corporate planners." Units staffed by corporate managers have, however, proliferated like the secretaries, and similarly misrubb departmental energy: "trying to get through to people who don't understand what they need to know about what's going on to make a corporate decision" said one CEO voicing the views of many. One good thing to come out of corporate planning in Oldham, for example, was no under-fives report, but that does not need a separate unit. In Cambridgeshire the chief executive, John Barratt, is developing a system which makes the departments feel less imposed upon. Instead of building up central services, the department with most work in the field is given control of any joint project. Some chief executives in search of a role, however, have built up corporate planning units to form their own personal staff. Bains recommended that the chief executive should have no department of his own, but this has sometimes led to a feeling of insecurity. There is evidence to support this neurosis, since several district councils in recent months have decided that their chief executives were superfluous or interfering, and saved a quick £10,000 a year by socking them. It has not happened yet in an L.A.S., but there are contracts coming up for renewal which may be vulnerable to political change in May. There is little question that the position of Birmingham's chief executive, F. J. C. Atkinson, is uneasy since the Conservatives took control last May, gave up corporate management, and whittled down his own department to practically nothing by disbanding the Central Intelligence Unit and Performance Review Unit. Their duties were allocated to appropriate departments, and among the major items listed—from employment conditions to urban renewal—the grass cutting ravel was handed over to amenities and recreation. Grass-cutting is always a potent cause of interdepartmental friction. That's the trouble with dual-use playing fields.

The machinery needed to be dismantled, but cutting out that highly-paid layer of management did not lead to quick savings, nor could it. There are costly laws about employment and redundancy, and corporate planners are as local government and conscientious as any. There were 17 on the unit staff (it was planned to rise to 33) and a corporate planner for each of the six major spending departments. A few have got jobs elsewhere, most have been found other work within the departments. Money saving is not the only issue. Once a structure exists, work is found for it, and corporate planners need to justify their existence. In Bradford they are proud to have 1,500 less employees than in the nine pre-1974 authorities in their area. There are only six people in the corporate planning unit, and it is not in the chief executive's department. But the unit and central management services create work for themselves and others, and not just because they have difficulty understanding how education and social services work. Together with the abrasive chief executive, Gordon Moore, they contribute to a City Hall atmosphere somewhere between stimulation and intolerable strain. Last October the corporate planning unit produced their Metplan, 98 pages listing Bradford's corporate objectives and action targets for 1976-77. Gordon Moore proclaims it as one of the few spirited attempts anywhere at a corporate package. But all that Metplan consists of is a list of one year's activities for everyone in every department, from "maintain school contacts with employers through 800 industrial visits" and "increase the general level of awareness of what is available in the field of the arts" to "effectively maintain in good condition the existing 400 litter bins" and "investigate complaints of general nuisance within 24 hours." It does not say how often roses will be blown or wastepaper baskets emptied, but there will not be much time for these, or any departmental work, if the corporate planning unit is to be serviced with information. The director of educational services, Richard Knight, lists at least one day a week clear of "official duties". He chinoses Saturday. Bradford management services recently made news when they bugged staff telephone calls and estimated that permanent

monitoring could save Bradford £12,000 a year. That might depend on whether they had more reliable and detailed information than they collected when they decided each school could manage with only one telephone. They base their reports on a visit to one school. But schools are different shapes and sizes. One telephone won't do for a split-site school, ancillary staff may have to walk the length of the building to answer in another. When a schools check was made on the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act, firemen were allowed to move desks around to their safety standards. It was not possible to teach the desks like that, but management services did not know. Bradford may spend less than the national average on central administrative employees, but how do you compute the cost of the extra work they give the service departments?

Corporate punishment

Education is torn two ways by the demands of the management team. Properly used, it can work to the service's advantage, as well as increasing efficiency. But how much time does it take? And what role should its members play? The Bains report says the management team should be the principal planning forum at officer level, and that chief officers have much to contribute outside their own fields. But it says nothing about how often the team should meet, and states ambiguously: "Its members do not attend primarily as representatives of particular departments, though on occasion it will be necessary for them to speak in that capacity." In practice, authorities have been ambivalent or confused on these points—especially the second—the chief officers allowed to attend on the grounds that their chief is there as a manager, not a representative. But every CEO thinks it his duty to the public and the service to speak up, and if necessary fight, for education at its meetings. And many think that the team meets too often, for discussions of poor

quality and little use. (Often every chief officer attends, because priorities make it difficult to keep down to the top six, as Bains recommended.) Some CEOs bring few major issues for discussion with the team, based on they are not given the careful consideration they merit. Ten-year development plans for schools have gone through on the nod because no one understood them. For their part, the education men do not feel they need to get about redevelopment plans for houses and roads once a week, when they could be out visiting a school. One director of education calculated that it costs £200 a week in officers' time just to be sitting round a table discussing management affairs. A member of a deputy's group on corporate matters, which some places run as a second team, passes his time contemplating "a group of 12 people at £10,000 a year producing useless papers once a fortnight." On the other hand, there is agreement that some exchange of ideas is useful, that education will not be consulted on vital matters if it isn't there on the team, and that the big spender is less resented if chief officers get a chance to understand education's work. In Oldham, G. R. Pritchett found that management team negotiations saved money for schools while council house rents were put up. In Manchester, Dudley Piske argued that it was useful for the management team to take part in the revenue budget exercise this year, "last year the finance side could pick us off one at a time". In Bradford, a large part of the £750,000 found in a money-saving exercise was allocated to school buildings. There are two Leas where the education officer has experience both on and off the management team. Both can see its advantages. In Birmingham, all the chief officers were critical of the wasted time at meetings. Now that the corporate system has been torn up and thrown away, Kenneth Branksbark, the CEO, feels the pendulum has swung too far. "To dissolve into departments as you have done has deprived us of something valuable. I know less about what is happening in Birmingham now. It is important that we get an machinery for chief officers' meetings again." Stuart Johnson, in Leeds, began as a member of a seven-man team, was taken off it when Labour, in minority control, reduced it to three, and put back when the Conservatives regained power last year. "I was happier when I was off the management team, but the service suffered because capital programme decisions were harder to fight." Now the team meets two days a week "a time which could be more usefully employed seeing heads, supporting colleagues, visiting areas. I can't keep sufficiently in touch." Elsewhere, the teams meet once a week or fortnight, though once a month is thought even better. Professor J. M. Stewart, director of the Institute of Local Government Studies, sums up the folly of too frequent meetings: "Some management teams meet weekly with 45 items on the agenda. That shows a failure to discriminate, and is a valid area of complaint. They should be concentrating on framework and key areas, not overloading the systems." Richard Knight, in Bradford, spends two and a half days every week in management work, most of it "battling like hell" against the encroachments of central services. He cannot keep abreast of education in the time he can give it, is criticized on all sides for not visiting schools, and admits: "I don't think I can represent my department sufficiently." Since Bradford accepted Bains's dictum that a deputy chief officer was unnecessary, there is no one with so overall view of education. Gordon Moore, the chief executive, now says "you could argue that we should have built in a deputy". Having said that professional management skills were all that was required from his directors, "a director of education could come from any discipline", Gordon Moore is now prepared to admit that some specialist relevance is needed—perhaps 75 per cent management, 25 per cent service. Richard Knight is able to do quite a

lot with his educational hat on, such as getting nearly every councillor on to a governing or managing body, so that they are more committed to schools. But even more is expected out of his 25 per cent. His most demanding current project is to advise on an evaluation exercise of what's spent on education. Gordon Moore argues that since two thirds of resources go on education, and every industrialist he meets complains about "the rubbish you're turning out from schools", it is time to probe standards and use of equipment. "No, we can't wait for national guidance on standards. There's nothing in this world which cannot be reviewed." Richard Knight in his turn has made it clear he does not accept that everything can be measured. But it is pretty obvious which he will have to wear in management team on this one.

Who do we talk to?

Teachers in classrooms may not be much aware of the system that shapes their lives, but it is only too evident to their union leaders and to school and college heads. Acclimated in dealing on common ground over the years with education committees and departments, they have been brought abruptly to realize that the focus of decision may have shifted. This presents a particular dilemma for the unions, when crucial negotiations are taking place over teacher numbers, ratios and redeployment. With a CEO or chairman who talked in the same wavelength, they could do a bit of wheel-dealing and mutual arm-twisting, and feel confident they were getting the best possible deal. Now that they find that talking in the CEO means they are sometimes not talking to the man who takes the decisions, the unions wonder whether they might be better off negotiating direct with the chief executive, treasurer or personnel. When they do, they run into the problem that they are dealing with administrators who do not understand the language of teaching, and frequently do not know a pupil-teacher ratio from a park bench. It is no accident that many authorities which have run into trouble with the unions in recent months have developed corporate management systems which tend to bypass the education committees and departments. Oxfordshire, where the finance committee decided, without consulting education, to cut teacher numbers; Oldham, where policy and resources worsened pupil-teacher ratios; and so on, through Stockport to the Avon dispute over sacked part-timers. By contrast in Manchester, where the corporate ethos is weak and education is strong, there is a successful redeployment programme; in Kent, where it is not at odds with education, money has been made available in key ratios steady in tune with population changes. Some local union reps concede that they may get a better deal from personnel departments, who understand trade union demands better than professional educators do. In Bradford, N.A.S. representative Morris Calvert said it was an advantage to get the same conditions of service as other council employees, when that meant you got a mileage allowance for using your car on school trips—something education never allowed. In at least one other L.A.S. teacher unions have taken to making demands direct to himd and personnel, as well as education, and playing them off against each other. Some of the more experienced education officers think the unions could be playing a dangerous game by backing a two-way horse, and head them off where they can from dealing direct with policy or personnel, who will give them less sensitive treatment and more pain. Nationally, NUT and NAS leaders are

aware that negotiations that stick can depend on the strength and background of education directors and chairmen. The 1974 reorganization threw up a lot of inexperienced committee chairmen, and changes in the May elections could present them with another batch who do not know their way around. They also share a widespread misgiving that reorganization led in the early retirement of some of the outstanding CEOs, and that some of their replacements were chosen primarily for management team, rather than departmental, potential. School and college heads run into difficulties with management systems where there is no clear line of responsibility from them up through the education department to the top. This was shown at its most extreme in Avon. As all the heads said bitterly at the time of Derrick Williams's resignation, where once they had dealt with the education committee, the CEO and his advisers, they now had to deal direct with personnel, estate services, land and buildings, county architects, solicitors and highways. A year before he resigned, Derrick Williams wrote in all Avon's chief officers, recording a widespread resentment "that heads of schools are being treated as if they have no managerial responsibility for their establishments... indeed, they are being treated as if they were subordinate clerical staff of central departments under [their] direct control and discipline." Heads have had their work complicated and powers eroded elsewhere. Trouble is likely in those where personnel have taken over complete control of non-teaching staff, and land and buildings or estates, or amenities and recreation) assumed direction of the use of buildings or playing fields. At Rotherham, for instance, school-based groundsmen are answerable not to the head, but to amenities and recreation; responsibility for swimming instructors at a pool on a school campus had to be wrestled back after a battle with the parks committee; the opening of a school extension was arranged not by the head and deputy director, but by legal and administration, who had to be told how to do it by the education department. Now of course dual use of resources is a suitable candidate for the corporate approach, and works very well where the system is under control. In Kent and Cambridgeshire responsibilities are clearly defined, personnel is there to advise, and operations left to the service departments. Schools and teacher unions deal only through the CEO. But where there are too many masters, heads are over-worked, undermined and, like the teacher unions, uncertain which department to turn to.

Not at any price

Would education be better off out of local government? A reputation for declaring UDI lurks within the speeches of most critics of over-management. In the words of George Cooke's expression of the ultimate deterrent, "We are local government men, but not at any price" crops up as often as Gordon Moore's "teachers' and unions" in corporate talk. Education is part of local government so that it can be responsive to local needs. Is there any point in it staying there if this is no longer true? Given the promise that there should be joint planning of policy and resources for the overlapping personal services which make up local government, is the right mix of services being planned together? The effect of the haphazard growth of local government has been that so many community needs are not met within it that it is hard to make sense of joint planning of what is there. In the L.A.S. education is essentially intertwined with social and community services. There is also common ground with housing and land development, but not a lot once you have decided not to build housing estates within schools, and accepted that problem areas coincide. But much work that concerns education deeply right now—in employment, health, even law-enforcement—is going on outside the local government set-up, on a national or regional basis, or in an ever-lapping county tier. When youth employment and training is a national preoccupation, it is important to have a consistent plan carrying them through from school, careers advice, training and retraining, schemes for first help, and so on. But national advice on career services and youth budgets is being ignored by councils making runbacks, and the TSA and MSC have no role in local government. "If we work with them we are turning our back on the local government set-up," said one CEO. "It has to be done on a national basis. The answer cannot be left to patching up places, where the city treasurer has a prejudice against youth, and any question about people has to go to the personnel committee, whether it is conditions of service for labourers or youth employment." Health, of course, was lost to local government in the 1974 reorganization, and school medical services went with it. Already assessment of children with behavioural disturbances, which a DES circular recommended should be carried out by L.A.S., is used to be left to school medical services, is being duplicated by area health authorities. Surely any corporate planning of local services should deal with that sort of overlap? Gordon Moore agrees that no corporate planning can achieve everything without meshing also with county, regional and national agencies, and that the framework imposed by the 1972 Local Government Act was a disaster, and impossible to work satisfactorily with its current functions and arbitrary divisions. He is a committed corporate and local government man, so it is hardly surprising if others, who identify with education rather than local government, use that argument to support the view that education would be better off on its own. But are there any viable alternatives whose benefits to education would outweigh the terrible upheavals of another reorganization? Following the health service cut links less and less attractive, as the evidence to the Royal Commission demonstrates that area health authorities have just the same managerial deficiencies as the corporate systems, without electoral redress. Area education boards would have delivered themselves into the clutches of the Treasury. And ad hoc local bodies like directly elected education councils would still have to be financed. Opinion in Whitehall would postpone any action until we have a regional solution which could mean a split, with schools run locally, and higher and further going to the regions. It would be a bold, or mad, planner, who thought it could be tackled for another ten or 15 years, especially in the present state of the devolution debate. Education is such a large part of local government that the structure could become meaningless without it—especially when there are voices in the social services (which have their share of corporate complaints) suggesting that they go in with health. In the end, decisions based on Leyfield and Kilbrandon are more likely than the urgent cries of the "not at any price" men to lead to change. The SEO does not pack a lot of muscle-power, the teacher voice is not united, and DES policy for influencing local authority treatment of education is now pinned firmly on specific grants. The department still believes that education should be a national service, locally run. So long as it is run efficiently, they are not interested in the style of management. The DES view is all the more likely to be decisive now it is clear that the AEC is dead, and that CLEA is unlikely to replace it with a strong national view for education. This is all part of the same story. Power and concern in local government have swung away from education, and it is the corporate voice that counts.

Where comprehensives score

Dorothy Davis finds that in one authority comprehensives can hold their own with selective schools on performance in examinations

No overall comparison has yet been made between the achievements of the selective and comprehensive systems of secondary education in terms of exam results. The difficulty is to find a completely non-selective system to compare with a completely selective one.

But there is at least one area in England where the necessary conditions exist. An analysis of the data from it indicates that the comprehensive system, taken as a whole, achieves better examination results than the selective system. But it shows, too, that crude comparisons of this order leave out much that is important.

One part of the area remained completely selective up to last year; the other has had a fully comprehensive system since 1969. The parts operated side by side, without intermixture or competition, and provide sufficiently large and comparable samples.

The results of exams taken in the summer of 1976 were collected, with related information, and on a uniform basis, by the education authority for the newly combined area. They cover 7,000 pupils in 13 comprehensive schools in one part, and 5,000 pupils in 33 grammar and modern schools in the other. The main points are shown in the tables.

Table 1 compares the performance in O level passes (defined here as GCE O level, grades A-C, and the equivalent CSE grade 1) of the total school populations aged 15 to 16 during the final compulsory school year. (Modern schools have no sixth year, although some pupils transfer obtained after the fifth year, or gained on A level exams, or not included.)

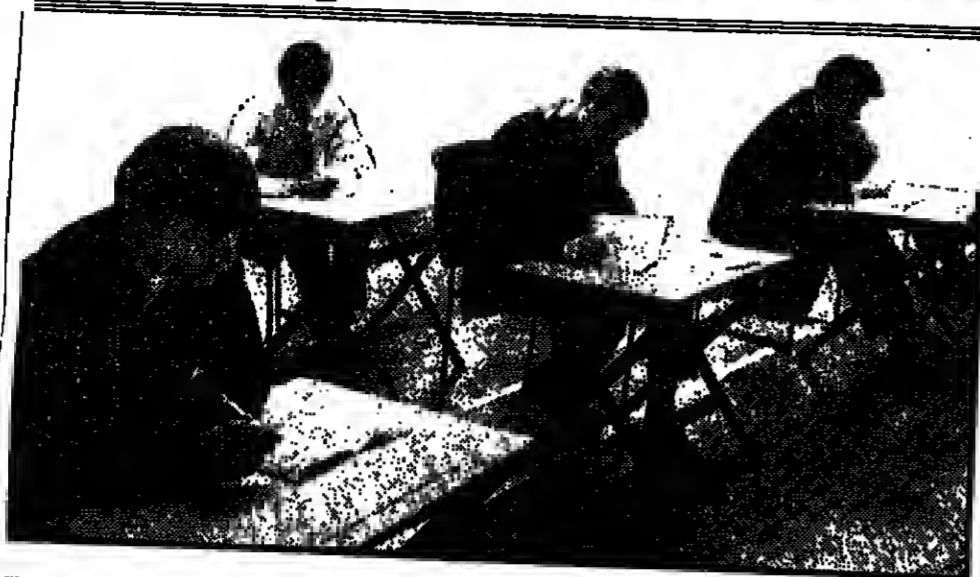
The table shows that a considerably higher proportion of pupils in the comprehensive than in the selective area gained one pass at least in their fifth year—49 per cent against 36 per cent. The same is true for three or more passes (27 per cent against 22 per cent). At the level of achievement measured by six or more passes, the proportion, at 12 per cent, is identical.

Proportions staying on, passing GCE A level and entering degree courses are set out in Tables 2 and 3. Pupils in the colleges of further education to take full-time A level courses, an option virtually non-existent in the comprehensive part. With this proviso, it will be seen that in comprehensive schools, 15 per cent of the total (fifth-year age group of 1974 went on to gain one or more A level passes in the seventh year of 1976; only 11 per cent did so in the selective part. Staying-on rates (18 per cent against 14 per cent) and numbers proceeding to degree courses (7 per cent against 6 per cent) also favoured the comprehensive schools.

If the comprehensive system produced better overall exam results, was this due to the structure of the school system? If a comparison is made not just between same systems, but between schools within the same system, other perspectives are revealed.

Table 4 sets out the "best" and "worst" results obtained by each type of school—comprehensive, grammar, and modern. Evidently there are much greater differences between individual schools of the same type than between comprehensive and selective schools as such—a point obscured when results are averaged out.

Size of school is often assumed to be an important factor; and here as elsewhere, the comprehensive are all larger than their selective counterparts. But within neither system is there any relationship between order of size and exam success. In the 13 comprehensive schools, the correlation between size of fifth form and the number of O level/CSE (1) passes per pupil ($r = 0.25$) is not significant. Nor is it in the case of



Results for individual schools are confidential to the officers and members of the authority. In the comprehensive part of the area two schools have been omitted (footnote figures as being in competition with the only direct grant schools in the area. There are no independent schools of note in the area.)

Table 1: Percentage of fifth-year pupils gaining GCE "O" level (grades A-C) and/or CSE (grade 1) in 1976

	Selective	Non-selective
1 or more passes	36	49
3 or more passes	22	27
6 or more passes	12	12

Table 2: Percentage of all fifth-year pupils in 1974 who gained "A" levels in 1976

	Selective	Non-selective
1 A level	2	4
2 A levels	4	4
3 or more A levels	5	7
1 or more A level	11	15

Table 3: Percentage of fifth-year pupils in 1974 who stayed on until 1976

	Selective	Non-selective
Staying in 7th year	14	18
Proceeding to degree course	6	7

Table 4: Percentage of population in socio-economic classes I to VI in catchment areas of schools with "best" and "worst" results; and in whole areas.

Social class	Secondary modern		Whole area	Comprehensive		Whole comp area
	"Best"	"Worst"		"Best"	"Worst"	
I & II	21.5	7.6	15.0	43.4	25.6	
IIIa	20.4	15.0	11.2	17.9	12.7	
IIIb	33.9	36.9	43.4	24.8	10.9	
IV & V	17.8	31.8	28.2	13.0	42.6	
VI (Misc.)	6.4	8.7	2.2	0.9	19.5	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

the 25 secondary modern schools ($r = 0.09$). And all the "worst" as well as all the "best" schools included in Table 4 are of moderate size.

Two other factors are worth consideration. One is the policy followed by schools in entering pupils for exams, the other the difference in the socio-economic character of catchment areas.

The authority here does not attempt to shape the policy of schools, either in choice of exam, or number of entries. But Table 5 shows a clear divergence in these respects, between the comprehensive and selective systems. While the former averaged 6.5 subject-entries a pupil (O level and CSE combined) the average in the selective system was only 4.8. Table 6 shows a similar tendency of A level (2.7 entries a pupil in comprehensives, 2.5 in selective schools).

Again, there are big differences

Table 4: Highest and lowest percentage passes in GCE "O" level (A-C) and/or CSE (grade 1), by type of school (as percentage of fifth-year pupils)

Comprehensives	For more 3 or more	For more 6 or more
Best school	57	32
Worst school	19	12
Grammars		
Best school	100	78
Worst school	93	26
Moderne		
Best school	53	16
Worst school	8	0

Table 5: Entries and passes, O-level and/or CSE (grade 1), all fifth-year pupils in 1976

	Selective	Non-selective
Entries per pupil	1.92	2.04
Passes per pupil	1.23	1.21
Passes per entry	0.64	0.59
Entries per pupil	2.90	4.46
Passes per pupil	0.37	0.63
Grade 1	0.37	0.63
Passes per pupil	2.28	3.60
Grade 2 to 5	0.13	0.14
Passes per entry	0.71	0.81
Grade 2 to 5	0.71	0.81
Total "O" level and CSE entries per pupil	4.82	6.50

Table 6: Entries and passes in "A" level, all seventh-year pupils in 1976

	Selective	Non-selective
Entries per pupil	2.45	2.68
Passes per pupil	1.83	1.92
Passes per entry	0.77	0.72

Table 7: Percentage of population in socio-economic classes I to VI in catchment areas of schools with "best" and "worst" results; and in whole areas.

Social class	Secondary modern		Whole area	Comprehensive		Whole comp area
	"Best"	"Worst"		"Best"	"Worst"	
I & II	21.5	7.6	15.0	43.4	25.6	
IIIa	20.4	15.0	11.2	17.9	12.7	
IIIb	33.9	36.9	43.4	24.8	10.9	
IV & V	17.8	31.8	28.2	13.0	42.6	
VI (Misc.)	6.4	8.7	2.2	0.9	19.5	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

between schools of the same type. One comprehensive averaged only five entries a pupil (both GCE O level and CSE) and another 7.7; one modern school, 1.2 and another 7.7; one grammar school 6.3 and another 9.7.

Do different policies adopted by individual schools have in turn a differential effect on pupils' chances? These particular comprehensive schools appear overall to have pursued (at the cost of marginally more failures) a far more generous policy for entering candidates than those in the selective system. Although (counting GCE and CSE together) more passes per pupil were achieved by the comprehensive than by the selective system, the extra passes do not keep pace with the extra entries. In other words, comprehensive schools dipped more deeply into the marginal candidates and for many pupils this paid off.

Table 5 shows, too, that compared the selective system, comprehensives concentrated not only more of their entries, but (judging by entry-passes) more of their ablest candidates, into their own school types are striking. In all subject-entries in comprehensives, the proportion entered for O level rather than for CSE varied from 84 per cent and 57 per cent; among secondary modern schools, between 99 per cent and 49 per cent.

How far, then, does the school's choice of exam affect pupils' chances? To find another way, how far would the pattern of results have differed had both of the area adopted a similar distribution of entries for GCE and CSE? To enter their pupils where they think they may do best. But Table 5 indicates that entry policies may differ, how certain are teachers' estimates of their chances, and how even slightly different and practices must be taken into account when comparing results between different systems of organization, so long as two exams for the year-olds remain, and entry for either from universal.

Table 7 sets out the socio-economic groups within the area served by the schools, as derived from the 1971 census. The comprehensive and selective parts of the area are very different socially, particularly in the contrast between the proportions of the population in the social classes 1 to 3n (professional, managerial and skilled non-manual). It highlights the strong connexion between the socio-economic status of the catchment areas and the exam performance of schools.

The secondary modern school with the "best" results—superior even to that achieved by the average comprehensive—despite the creaming off of some 85 per cent of top ability at 11-plus—is a notoriously middle-class area. The comprehensive school with the "best" results—better than those of the weakest selective grammar school—is, once again, an unusually well-to-do area. (Individual grammar schools do not have local catchment areas.)

A more detailed comparison can be made among eight of the comprehensive schools whose catchment areas were analysed in this way. In these, the correlation between the proportion of the population in social classes 1 to 3n and the number of passes a head of the school group in O level and CSE (1) is significant one ($r = 0.732$). In both parts of the area, and in comparing individual schools, the same strong connexion appears here, as it does on a national scale, between social class and number staying on into the sixth form.

In all respects, the strong influence of the socio-economic factor appears to be right across differences between the selective and comprehensive systems. Comprehensive schools began in cities where the social ratings of their catchment areas tended to be lower than those of the selective areas round about, and not surprisingly, comparisons of academic performance reflected unfavourably on many of them.

This order is reversed in the present case. These comprehensives are all outer-suburban or small town. All the selective schools are in an industrial city—and one, moreover, where about one pupil in six is a recent immigrant still experiencing problems with English language.

Whatever qualifications may be introduced, it is plain that well-established comprehensives can hold their own in terms of exam performance, at least up to about average national standards—so far as national statistics permit such a comparison. Exams are only one yardstick, even of an academic kind, and leave much else aside. But using this yardstick, here is one, large, and entirely comprehensive system which compares favourably with the older, selective model.

Dorothy Davis is a member of Leicester education committee.

TALKBACK



College democracy

I. K. Wymer

All major colleges of further education now have governing bodies and academic boards. Staff and student representation varies with local authority interpretation, but the opportunity for involvement in decision-making is there.

Whether this has led to real participation depends on how far the element of democracy has percolated downwards to the organization of departments and sections. Although staff and students have the machinery for exerting pressure, experience suggests that using it effectively is the exception rather than the rule. Smooth progress towards democratic control relates to the outlook of principals, and the support for change they get from their senior staff, particularly heads of departments.

Despite some democratization in recent years, many departments are still run in a manner which would be regarded as unacceptable in other occupations. Initially many departments were small enough for consultation and communication to take place easily and informally over coffee. But many heads who started with five or six staff found themselves with 40 or 50—as many as in some secondary schools. It is inevitable that some began to feel they are not involved in decision-making. A great deal of information does not reach them, mainly because there is no adequate consultative machinery.

Senior staff did not have their

Staff become disgruntled not because they do not make decisions, but because they do not know what the decisions are, or the grounds on which they are taken. It is easy for a head to assume information is common knowledge, when it is available to nobody but himself. Staff meetings with a monologue three times a year are no solution.

From 1968 to 1975 I was head of a department which grew from 14 to 46 full-time staff, and from four to 42 part-timers. Two months after I was appointed I suggested a democratic committee structure. Six sub-committees covering the main areas of work were elected to make recommendations to the main departmental meeting, the executive body. The constitution was similar to that of any organization run democratically, with all policy decisions to be taken by simple majority vote.

Most staff were prepared to give it a try. Apart from the objections that committees "waste time" and "rubber stamp", some senior colleagues were apprehensive that their authority would be undermined. Some pointed out that a head of department's contractual position means that he, alone, is responsible, and might be in difficulty if his staff took policy decisions he was unable to support. It was therefore written into the constitution that the head of department would be chairman of the main committee, but all other offices, including chairmen and secretaries of sub-committees, would be elected.

Over eight years there was no crisis of the kind envisaged, although it was necessary to spend a great deal of time presenting information and debating policies. Senior staff did not have their

positions undermined in the way some expected. On the other hand, they, too, had to explain their attitudes and methods. We all found it impossible to get away with arbitrary decisions. Frank and open comment was encouraged, with the consequence that a great deal of information became available during discussion.

A much larger proportion of staff than is normal became involved in developments. An increasing number were prepared to do preparatory work because they saw colleagues' proposals implemented after committee support.

This is vital in any committee work: one man, one vote does not automatically mean equal influence. An individual's influence is directly related to his efforts in preparing papers and arguing a case. The provision of opportunity for initiatives and the satisfaction resulting from achievements argue strongly for an open democratic committee system.

After a year, the constitution was amended to provide for all part-time staff and three students to be full members of the main departmental committee, with powers of co-option to enable other students to serve on sub-committees. The presence of students had a number of important consequences: the abolition of confidential reports and a staff-student committee to consider the case of any individual who received serious adverse reports on his academic work. My experience working with students on committees convinced me that they must become much more involved in curriculum development and other general policy-decisions.

I. K. Wymer is principal of Bilston Sixth Form Centre, Wolverhampton.

Network

The Rutland Strategy Education Committee, a group made up of teachers, planners, and representatives of local organizations, was formed two years ago to discuss, spread information about local planning issues, and to develop resources for project work in local schools. They have produced a Register of Rutland Resources, relating to transport and conservation, and a "strategy kit", Rutland 2000. For information about the committee or materials, write to Bryan Waites, School of Humanities, Leicester Polytechnic, Garsington Campus, Leicester LE1 9SU.

A Sussex secondary school is planning to involve second year pupils in community work with playgroups, pensioners' club, anti-litter projects, etc, and would welcome advice from other schools which have moved into this area. Information to Patricia M. Sadler, Frinny School, Mountfield Road, Lewes, Sussex.

Two well-established teacher-produced magazines have just added their voices to the Great Debate. Teaching London Kids 9 (30p including postage from 79 Ronald Road, London W5) has articles on standards, accountability and assessment, while Teachers' Action 2 (35p including postage from 2 Turquand Street, London SE17) covers questions of curriculum control, mixed-ability teaching, and innovation in further education.

Alan Harris at the Open University is producing a course in moral education for use with pupils over

A new monthly information column

14, and is looking for teachers interested in testing the materials and taking part in evaluation. Write to the Faculty of Educational Studies, Welton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA.

Chinese Children in Derby

Norman Etchell



As part of his assignment for a diploma course on education in a multi-racial society, Norman Etchell has been looking at the position of Chinese children in Derby. His pamphlet includes a lot of valuable information for teachers working with Chinese children. Available from Modelling Blackley, Bishop Lonsdale College of Education, Mickleover, Derby DE3 5GZ, 46p including postage.

The April issue of the Audio-Visual Language Journal will be devoted to "Modern Languages in the Sixth Form", with articles on audio-visual and intensive methods, the N and F research programme, new courses and materials, and the changing sixth form. Copies for non-members £2, available post free from D. W. Coleman, 33 The Larches, Bait, Yarn, Cleveley, TS15 9HR.

Two editors in search of authors. Paul Farmer (Mole Cottage, 100 Smeeth Lane, Loughton, Essex) is putting together a book on pop music in education, and would like to hear from potential contributors who have been involved in the subject, whatever the level. Anthony Antwood (1 Wilfred Court, South Grove, London, N15) would similarly welcome a letter from anyone willing to contribute to a book on teaching in urban secondary schools.

They have gone with the night. The monsters. And the ghost monsters. The ghost is morning. The ghost has disappeared. I have made him invisible. I am too big.

This poem, by Ernest Warner, aged 6, is taken from a selection of poems and illustrations by primary school children in Newham, intended to encourage other children and teachers to provide their own reading material. Published by Newham Language Reading Centre, Park School, Eleanor Road, Stratford, London, E15 4AB, 35p including postage; cheques to be made out to the centre.

Beyond the birds and the bees

Jill Turner on abortion

Abortion in Demand. By Victoria Greenwood and Jack Young. Pluto Press, £1.55, 904383 11 3.

The heroines of Abortion in Demand are those who support the National Abortion Campaign in its demand for a woman's right to abortion at any stage of pregnancy.

This argument falls down on a personal level. Diane Monday, one of the most diligent campaigners for the 1967 Act, became involved in the case as a result of the humiliation and difficulties she suffered in seeking an abortion.

and population control. They support the former but not the latter. Birth control is part of feminism and socialism; population control is neo-Malthusianism.

Of necessity, reformism takes progressive (feminist) and goes down to the needs of the system, say Greenwood and Young. But rightly or wrongly, it was the reformists, not the revolutionaries, who gave the 1967 Act and those same reformists have done invaluable work in defeating the Act using the ravages of the Select Committee.

One minor point is annoying: Mrs Cleetham compounds the stigma of illegitimacy by fighting "unauthorized" is accurate, in the euphemism "natural". One thing counselling must surely try to be.

In translucent fetal sacs, sets the tone of this work book and it is carried through to the final pages which bear two of the photos the anti-abortion organization, LIFE uses most often, purporting to show aborted fetuses thrown out in a plastic sack.

The credibility of such photographs is suspect, and they carry no captions other than a quotation from the 1974 Lane Report saying that the galls facilitated by the 1967 Act have outweighed the disadvantages and, also, contentiously, an unrecalled statement that accepting abortion leads to the killing of children already born because they are defective, or a cause of overcrowding, or just unwanted and inconvenient.

I have just heard a 13-year-old child telephone a radio advice programme and ring off quickly. She has just had a positive pregnancy test. "I don't know what I'd do about a baby", she said, "and I can't tell my Mum and Dad or my friends and I don't know what to do." Avoiding situations like that is what sex education is about: Mrs Cleetham and Flynn helping that girl in that situation would probably be a good idea.

Connexion Michael Church

Culture and the Connexion. John Reynolds and Michael Church. Open Books £1.25, 7291 11 3.

"This book is about the connexion and ought to be read by all those who are interested in the schools of experience and those who are interested in the schools of thought."

Culture as process, the approach to redesigning curriculum—all are compelled to an implicitly radical view. If the authors' final focus is their common-core model, suspiciously like a target, of what schools teach should depress neither the mind nor the spirit.

Among this week's contributors:

- William Cleghorn is at the Livingstone Institute of the Development Studies Unit, Strathclyde. Tony Cline is an educationalist at the Woodberry Child Guidance Unit. Seminus Hargray is a lecturer at the NFER. Jill Turner is features of General Practitioner. David Whitehead is at the Institute of Education, University of London.

Winnowing for winners Edward Neill on new poetry

New Poems 1976-77: a P.E.N. Anthology of Contemporary Poetry. Edited by Howard Seargent. Hutchinson £3.50, 99 1279909.

Same, or at any rate money and notoriety, over the big-time, long-established editor and anthologist—Helen Gardner, or Larkin, or Eliot, or Pound, or Pound, or Pound.

In this gothic anthology (entirely, as even the best editor must have something to choose from), he was evidently much occupied with problems of arrangement and thinks that perhaps, finally, only a "household" would have been satisfactory: but it will be used in an equivalent way in any case—for who reads anthologies consecutively?

Poet of the Rue Lepsius Hilary Finch

Cavafy's Alexandria. By Edmund Keeley. Hogarth Press £7.95, 7012 0415 X.

Alexandria has drawn yet another writer into her web—this time she has caught a critic. The title of this latest study of Cavafy is suspiciously ambiguous: which will concern the author more, the poet or the city?

stanzas ("140 years on"), Vernon Scannell meditating on old age and death, yet unable to do so and binging, almost gleeful.

Was not W. B. Yeats right when he said that if you had an interesting life, with luck your writing would no longer be a matter of literature at all? There are many more poems that at least look interesting, and certainly plenty of Names, if you like Names—Redgrave, Thwaite, Ewart, R. S. Thomas and so on. There are some obscure failures, and what a large deposit, still, from the sentimental thirties.

tables and table of "principal settings" at the end remind you more and more of a well-planned, thorough, diligent—but finally scheme-bound thesis. Alexandria goes on being Alexandria still: yesterday, Robert Liddell's "critical biography" of 1974 came out in paperback (Duckworth £2.95, 7156 1199 2), complete with sepia evocations of the house in the Rue Lepsius. And we still wait for an assessment of Cavafy which will do justice to the poet's own achievement.

the literal, the metaphorical, the sensual, the mythical city, into "The World of Hellenism" and "The Unfamiliar Perspective". It makes for pleasing, relaxing reading, and now and again the mind is nudged by a new gloss, a new connexion. But only now and again.

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The dark side

Alistair Wisker

Literature and Evil. By Georges Bataille. Translated by Geoffrey Hull. Calder and Boyars £1.95, 7145 0346 4.

Camus and Sartre: Crises and Commitment. By Germaine Brée. Calder and Boyars £2.50, 7145 1011 4.

Kafka's Other Trial: The Letters in Exile. By Elias Cvetkovič. Translated by Christopher Middleton. Calder and Boyars £1.95, 7145 1136 6.

These three fascinating books concern writers and their commitments, and embody an examination of the relationship between literature and evil, life, and particularly childhood.

is one of those who laid aside the quest for a coherent intellectual order in the modern world in order to examine how best to live in it. "Politics is an art that deals in averages. Art is a man that deals in people." Quoting this remark by Lawrence Durrell, Professor Brée continues: "Causes, whether in art or politics, with a man who essentially deals in people. Sartre, if I may venture the criticism, eventually dealt mainly in abstractions—which he confused with averages: old yet was deeply preoccupied with people." Thus identifying and distinguishing the commitments of these two great men, the author proceeds to examine their implications in the context of their work and the Camus-Sartre dialogue which she feels is still alive among us.

Kafka's letters to Felice Bauer, his fiancée, are absorbing and illuminating. They reveal so much of his personality, his loneliness, fears and constant conviction of his own frailty and of being under threat. They also illustrate how his "mode of life is devised solely for writing", as he says in one letter, and his commitment to his severe, lonely craft.

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What is violence?

Seamus Hegarty

Violence. Edited by Norman Tatt. HMSO £1.15, H 43619 4. By Pat Laddy.

Whyland £2.25, 85140 293 0. The Social Context of Violent Behaviour: a social anthropological study in an Israeli immigrant town. By Emanuel Marx. Routledge and Kegan Paul £1.50, 7100 8420 X.

It was a curious coincidence that brought these books to my desk at the same time as the BBC's recent revival after 30 years' obscurity of Charlie Chaplin's film Monsieur Verdoux. In the forties this film shocked and alienated cinema audiences who had previously idolized Chaplin. He forsakes the role of the lovable tramp and presented—entertainingly and with delicious black humour—a very serious case about personal and group violence in society and the role played by Establishment institutions in fostering them.

We have an ambivalent attitude to violence in our society. Terrorists are condemned as long as they confine themselves to individual atrocities and are unsuccessful in attaining their broader aims. When—by dint of the cumulation of atrocities—they force us to the negotiating table they become respectable. As Chaplin's Monsieur Verdoux would have it, we punish the murderer who kills an individual and give medals to the soldier who massacres hundreds. At another level, the youngster who mugs a few people is considered an evil monster, while the architect or town planner who makes life miserable for thousands—and unwittingly perhaps furthers the incidence of crime—is likely to collect an OBE.

This ambivalence pervades contemporary ideas about violence, as well as the thinking at the various professionals directly concerned with violent behaviour. Until quite recently the main focus of attention has been on individual acts of aggression and property destruction, with little thought for the underlying causes and their meaning in social and cultural terms.

on it are wrong and defective. Body-batterers, for example, are monstrous ages, different from the rest of it, it is unwise as well as to treat them as such. Marx's study in an Israeli town was conducted against a kind of background and comes up with a certain amount of surprising evidence. Of violence in this town, mainly of Moroccan immigrants, was low and consisted mostly of domestic fighting, minor to property, coercion of and so on. The incidents could be seen as part of behaviour. The man beat wife is articulating for them the hopelessness of situation and the need to stoically a life of hard drudgery. A man who is not where he will not get is asserting his personal and protesting at the alien which role him of it.

This emphasis on violence as intelligible is to be commended. Understanding why they do, particularly their behaviour is out of the ordinary or threatening, is an essential prerequisite to practical action. However, it would be a mistake to think that all violent behaviour can be so explained. There is a dual core of irrationality—what we once called "original sin"—underlying many of our actions. People are not always good, even if we deny the occurrence of evil, does it make sense to deny good? There is a dual core of irrationality that is to explain behaviour through itself and provide a reason for what is essentially inexplicable.

The persistent emphasis is on violence as intelligible behaviour. People generally engage in violent acts for rational reasons and frequently as straightforward means towards ends. Consequently, blanket condemnation, and especially

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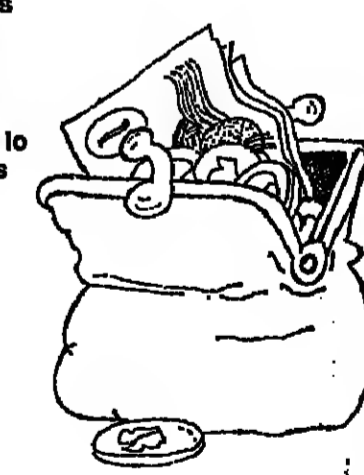
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Opening doors and minds in the halls of history

Gillian Thomas reports on plans for Heritage Education Year

Over 200 historic houses throughout the British Isles will open their doors—free to teachers on Saturday, April 30 from 10.30 to 12.30 as part of Heritage Education Year. As well as being able to take a good look at the houses and curators about the educational resources each house offers.

What projects might their children be able to carry out there? What would these involve in the way of extra facilities? What is the house's speciality and how could this be exploited as teaching material?

The teachers will be urged to think out questions like these—in addition to checking on more mundane requirements such as car parks and toilets.

The Department of the Environment, which is responsible for 750 buildings and also open to the public, will admit teachers free to the Tower of London that day and will present special film material to them. There is also to be a seminar for them at Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire. The department has just appointed its first education officer, Alison Heath.

It was because historic houses are so rich in educational material that Heritage Education Year was initiated by the Historic Houses Association who are financing it, with some outside donations.

It is also backed by the National Trust and the National Trust for Scotland, which is working closely with several Scottish education authorities and has produced a number of teaching aids at various historic houses and sites. In addition

it is using prize money worth 20,000 German marks (approximately £5,000) for educational projects. The money came from the Europa Prize it won during Architectural Heritage Year 1975 for its "Little Houses Improvement Scheme".

To introduce Heritage Education Year, every school in the country is being provided with a broadsheet (through its local authority) by John Hodgson, Curator of Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, who is Director of the Year.

This includes details of a competition for teachers. They have to formulate in 300 words a set of general principles for successful educational visits to historic sites. The closing date is April 30, with a first prize of £50. It is hoped that these results will help to provide constructive guidelines for owners to put into practice as the Year goes on.

There are also various competitions for children of all ages. For example, the National Trust is sponsoring one for the best drawing, painting, poem, essay or story about one of its properties, while the National Trust for Scotland is offering prizes for a scrapbook and wall-chart.

The Automobile Association is inviting children under 16 to write a five-minute play on one of its houses, while the Puffin Club has a "Design Your Own Folly" competition. In addition many individual houses will be running one of their own.

One of the most striking events—a completely new concept in the presentation of history to children—

will be a dramatized reconstruction of a seventeenth century household under siege. This will be at Doddington Hall in Lincolnshire between May 16 and 22. Visitors will not only be able to eavesdrop on costumed discussions about civil war tactics, but also see seventeenth century recipes being cooked and pick real herbs from the garden to make seventeenth century prescriptions.

In the dairy, milk will be churned into butter and cream cheese. A special set of project leaflets is already available.

Teachers and pupils from 10 local schools are taking part in a Jubilee pageant at Rockingham Castle, Market Harborough, in July. It will depict the castle's history from the time of William the Conqueror up to the present day.

The film of Charles II from Mosaic Old Hall in Staffordshire to be re-enacted there and as the many similar projects will be announced.

"It's up to teachers to say what they would like done in their particular areas", stresses John Hodgson. "That's really what the year is all about."

In May he is himself hosting a seminar for National Trust administrators on "Providing facilities for children at country houses". It will be held at Sudbury Hall which is one of the few houses which already has a comprehensive educational programme.

In addition to all these activities, which will continue right through to October, another feature of the Year will be Heritage camps for



Above left: Acorn campers laying turf at Montacute House; right: Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire.

children. They are being organized by the National Trust, some in conjunction with Colony Holidays, and are in addition to its Acorn camps for conservation projects which have been running since 1967 for over 16s.

Three project books on historic houses, one for teachers and two for children, are being published during the year.

The Department of the Environment has produced a new 30-minute film, "Building the Tower of London", while new to the National Trust film library is "Voices from the Past", an intriguing 20-minute ghost story depicting children at Sudbury Hall in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

One of the members of the steering group for the Year is Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, President of the Historic Houses Association. Launching the Year he said: "We

see our homes as centres of education which can reflect the past and social history of the nation as well as its art, farming and wildlife.

"By stimulating closer co-operation between historic houses and local authorities we hope to provide 'live visual aids' as a long on-going proposition."

For further details of Heritage Education Year, send an A4-sized addressed envelope to the Director, Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, or Michael Beaumont of the National Trust, 42 Queen Anne's Lane, London SW1Y 7PA, or M. D. Blackie at the National Trust for Scotland, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1JL or Alison Heath at the Department of the Environment, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, SW1P 3AG. Teachers wishing to attend the Open Day should inform the house concerned by April 23.

Educational equipment review

Fast and accurate

JOHN LEWIS on scientific measuring instruments

The old adage that "if it moves, it's biology, if it stinks, it's chemistry and if it doesn't work, it's physics" is becoming more blurred as a workable definition. With the advent of the sophisticated apparatus demanded by new courses in science, the biologist and chemist have now started to catch up with the physicist in terms of equipment.

A good example is the study of the environment, which has led in a need to measure quickly and accurately the parameters of oxygen content, pH value, sound and light intensities as well as temperature. Both WPA and United produce modular kits housed in attractive briefcases to satisfy this demand. They can be used either in the laboratory or in the field.

An oxygen meter can be used to measure the dissolved oxygen content of water: in streams, for example, this is a measure of the pollution level: in a sample of air it is the amount of oxygen. The meter produced by Philip Harris only works for aqueous solutions and not gases. The biologist will find this one quite useful, as the biochemical oxygen demand can be measured directly, as well as the oxygen concentration of expelled air. Readings are shown on a meter which is graduated in percentages of oxygen. There is little difficulty in calibrating this instrument, since atmospheric air has a concentration of 21 per cent oxygen.

The amount of acidity or alkalinity of a solution is expressed in terms of its pH or percentage hydrogen ion value. In the past, this was fairly rapidly determined by dipping a piece of universal indicator paper into the solution and comparing the colour produced with a standardised colour chart. A more accurate determination could be done using a pH meter, but that would be time-consuming.

Today quick and accurate readings can be obtained by using a modern pH meter. The one from Griffin costs £51 and comes complete with a combined glass-reference electrode. A useful feature on this particular model is that terminals are provided so that the output from the meter can be fed, if required, to a chart recorder, thus enabling a plot of a changing pH to be obtained.

Most pH meters will also double up as millivoltmeters and this may be useful, especially if a standard buffer solution is not available, since the meter can be zeroed before use. Oxford have produced a pocket-sized meter which gives a digital readout and additionally has built in temperature compensation.

WPA also have a digital version of their pH meter which has older controls to adjust the temperature compensation circuitry and the calibration.

The measurement of sound and light intensities is self-explanatory, though it is worth mentioning that Oxford publish a little booklet which gives a series of useful experiments which can be carried out using a sound-level meter. Users should check that the photoelectric cell used in the light meter has a similar spectral response to that of the human eye.

Conductivity is the reciprocal of resistance, which explains why the

There is no need to reserve these thermometers for field use only as they can often be used to advantage in the laboratory, where the whole class can see the meter dial and have a go at taking readings.

Weir produce a temperature probe and dial for their well-known class demonstration instruments.

By measuring the optical transmission of a solution at a given wavelength, various experiments in concentration determinations and reaction kinetics can be carried out. The instrument in use is a colorimeter, which shows the amount of transmission, or absorbance, on a meter. Before use, the colorimeter needs to be calibrated, using a reagent blank in an identical cuvette to that in which the test solution is contained. Philip Harris have opted for a system whereby the two cuvettes are easily interchanged in the light path using a sliding carriage. WPA and Griffin, on the other hand, make the user manually interchange the cuvettes.

Whereas the measurements in a colorimeter are done at a particular wavelength of light, a spectrophotometer records the transmission of light through the solution for all visible wavelengths. This is done by routing a "rainbow" filter fitted in front of the light source and recording the amount of light being transmitted as shown on the meter. Both have an arrangement in their equipment which allows the filter to be driven by a chart recorder which also plots the results.

WPA produce an exceptionally useful Memory Meter. This is a sensitive multirange voltmeter with the added features of a memory and a check. By choosing a time interval, this memory meter will take, and remember, up to eight measurements. Thus if the interval is set to one hour, the meter will record the measurement at hourly intervals. This is ideal if an experiment is to be left overnight or even for a week.

One version of this clever device will switch an battery powered apparatus just before the measurement is to be taken, and then turn it off again afterwards, just in case absorbed from the expired air.

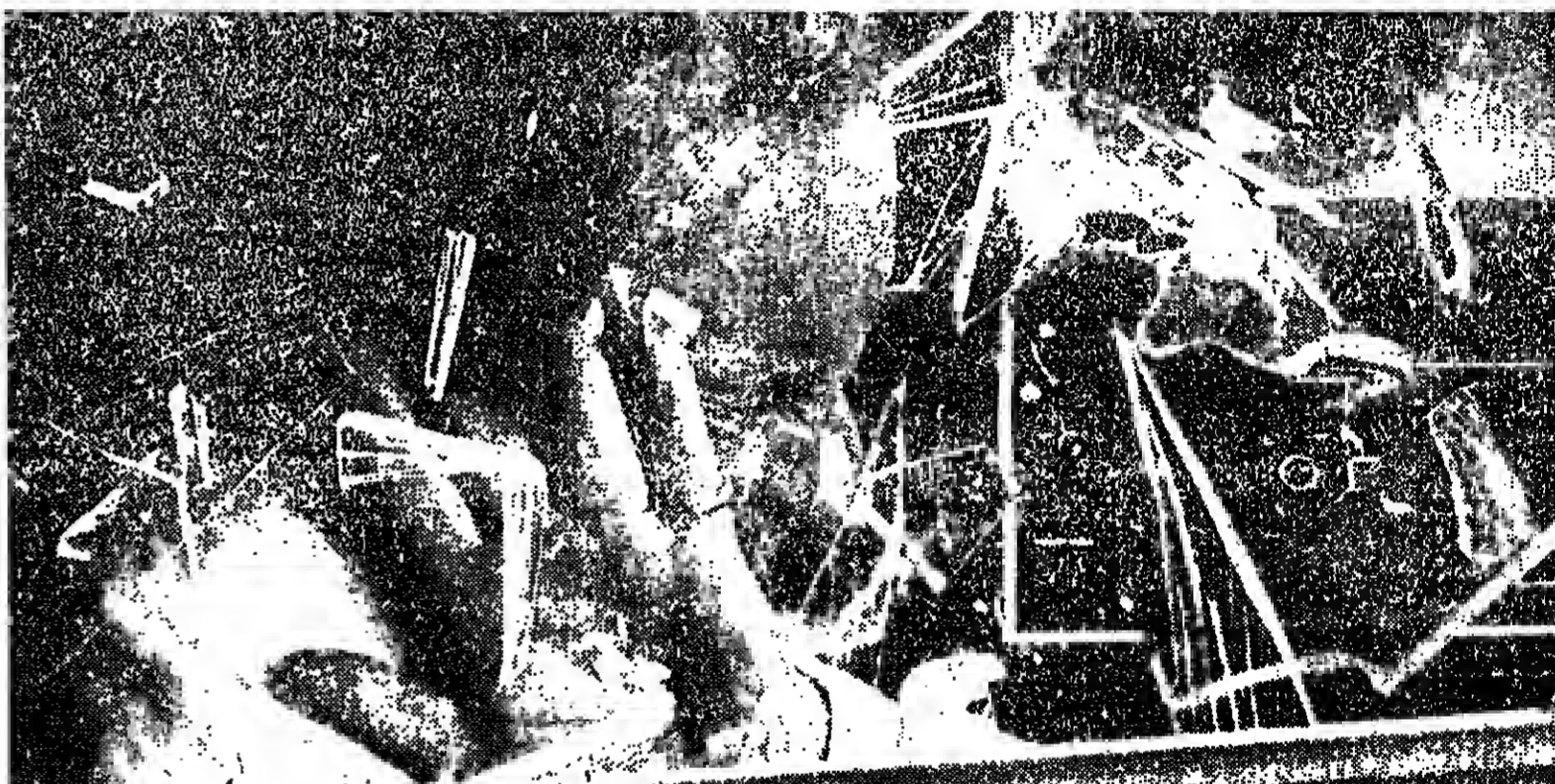
Optical activity is another quantity which often needs to be measured, because certain solutions—

such as sugars—rotate the plane of plane polarized light. The apparatus consists of a light, a couple of polarizing filters between which can be placed a solution containing the sample. The top polarizing filter is rotatable and fitted with a degree scale. Both Griffin and Philip Harris produce polarimeters, the former costing £30, the latter about £25m. As an accessory a Faraday coil can be fitted to the Griffin model which allows the effect of a magnetic field on the degree of optical rotation to be measured.

With the human body being so readily available it is not surprising that several experiments have been devised—subject to the necessary safety requirements—which make use of it. One of these involves recording human lung activity, and for this a Spirometer is used. The apparatus is filled with oxygen and the subject breathes this through a tube. A soda lime canister is fitted so that carbon dioxide can be absorbed from the expired air.

In use, the float moves up and

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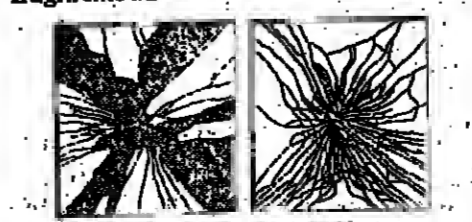


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The Sida Centre Ltd, 143 Chisnam Road, London SW11 6SR.

The Sida Centre publish and distribute a film folio produced by the Rickitt Encyclopedia of Slides. Two recent folios deal with the anatomy of the human body: number 1057 contains 35mm cardboard-mounted slides on "The Functions of the Muscles" number 1055 on "The Muscles".

Although the diagrams are clearly photographed, many of them are inaccurate or out of proportion, have wrong or misleading labels and some important features of the organ systems are omitted. For instance a section through the skin shows the usual structures such as hair follicle, sweat gland and dermis but it is the capillaries below the epidermis, not the nerves that are labelled with "sensory endings".

The head section shows the brain but important detail such as the meninges are not drawn, even though the pons (the connecting bridge between the two halves of the brain) is shown and labelled. The neck is shown on another slide and here the larynx is labelled points misleadingly to a laryngeal cartilage.

The elementary tract drawing is brightly coloured and has a human silhouette background; the gut is wrongly positioned so that the stomach and liver are level with the shadow's armpits. Poor proportion is seen in the diagram of the urinary tract, where the two ureters that lead from the kidneys to the bladder are the same length as the kidneys. The tubes should be longer. One kidney in whole, the other is sectioned longitudinally showing a labelled outer cortex but no inner medulla.

The outside of the heart is shown on another slide, in a bright, high-contrast, and red ink. Veins, aorta, pulmonary and aortic arteries are shown as the top of the heart, but there are no pulmonary veins.

view; the relationship of the uterus and reproductive passages to the rectum is completely ignored; the passage is not even drawn.

Set 1057 is for use in elementary studies; the twelve slides of "The Muscles", set 1055, on the other hand, must be intended for use at a higher level, for the frames of the musculature of the human body in incredible detail. Each muscle is labelled with its proper name, as "quadratus lumbi superior" or "musculus that goes from the mandible to the lower lip."

It is the layout that is the real weakness, for the slides and go for beyond the demands of an ordinary and advanced life syllabus in the biological sciences.

At these levels a knowledge of muscle action is needed, so a notational arrangement of muscles and the functional relationships of muscles, tendons, ligaments and bones are points that should be emphasized in this type of material. However, these are completely overlooked by this folio set.

It is difficult to see how this set could be incorporated into school lessons and the inaccuracies to other set 1057—mean its use is not recommended.

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SCHOOL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of **HEAD** of this new school, opening in September, 1977. The school will have 110 pupils on roll. The school is situated in a new housing estate, and is a very attractive site. The school will be a day school, and will have a nursery school attached. The school will be a very attractive site, and will have a very good reputation. The school will be a very attractive site, and will have a very good reputation. The school will be a very attractive site, and will have a very good reputation.

Countryside Studies
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Secondary Education
Headships

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HEAD

required for the beginning of the Spring Term, 1st January, 1978, for this developing Comprehensive School in new buildings. Burnham Group 10, with 915 pupils on roll.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TP (please enclose S.A.E.) and should be returned by 13th April, 1977.

Gloucestershire County Council

Middle School Education
Headships

Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale

DEPUTY HEADSHIPS
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Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale

Education Department

Matthew Moss Middle School

Head Teacher
Group 7

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of the above named school, currently housing 600 pupils on roll between the ages of 10 and 13.

Regulate for application forms and further details (please enclose foolscap stamped addressed envelope) should be made to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Municipal Buildings, Manchester Old Road, Middleton, Manchester M24 1BQ, to whom they should be returned by 4th April, 1977.

Other than by Subject Classification
Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

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Secondary Education
Headships

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WILTSHIRE
WESTBOURNE SCHOOL
SWINDON
GROUP 6

HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head of this 11-14 comprehensive school with 400 pupils on roll becomes vacant on the promotion of the present Head. It is hoped that the successful applicant will take up the appointment on 1st September, 1977.

The school serves a conical area with a strong community feeling on the western side of the expanding town of Swindon.

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WALTHAM FOREST
SCHOOL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of **HEAD** of this new school, opening in September, 1977. The school will have 110 pupils on roll. The school is situated in a new housing estate, and is a very attractive site. The school will be a day school, and will have a nursery school attached. The school will be a very attractive site, and will have a very good reputation. The school will be a very attractive site, and will have a very good reputation.

Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale

Education Department

Matthew Moss Middle School

Head Teacher
Group 7

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of the above named school, currently housing 600 pupils on roll between the ages of 10 and 13.

Regulate for application forms and further details (please enclose foolscap stamped addressed envelope) should be made to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Municipal Buildings, Manchester Old Road, Middleton, Manchester M24 1BQ, to whom they should be returned by 4th April, 1977.

Other than by Subject Classification
Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

WALTHAM FOREST
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Secondary Education
Headships

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WILTSHIRE
COMMONWEAL SCHOOL
SWINDON
GROUP 10

HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head of this 14 to 18 comprehensive school with 825 pupils on roll becomes vacant on the retirement of the present Head. It is hoped that the successful applicant will take up the appointment on September 1, 1977.

The school serves part of the expanding town of Swindon and is closely linked with two 11 to 14 junior high schools.

Applicants should have the experience, ability and enthusiasm necessary to lead a successful comprehensive school.

Application forms and further details from Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 6JB. Closing date April 22, 1977.

Assistant Posts
Middle Secondary and High Schools

Durnford High (11-14)
Rectory Street, Middleton M24 3TS.
Tel: 081-843-3945

ART, SCALE 1
Required for 1st May. Special interest if possible in printed textiles.

Sutherland High (11-18)
Sutherland Road, Camhill, Heywood OL10 3PL.
Tel: Heywood 60499

Mathematics
Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

WALTHAM FOREST
SCHOOL

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Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale

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Headships

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LONDON BOROUGH OF
RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD TEACHER

of

ORLEANS PARK SCHOOL
Richmond Road, Twickenham TW1 3BB
(GROUP 10)

This is a mixed, six-form-entry comprehensive school for pupils aged 11 to 16, opened in new buildings in 1973.

Outer London Allowance of £287, and £312 Supplement payable.

Forms and further details (foolscap stamped addressed envelope) from Director of Education, Regal House, London Road, Twickenham TW1 3QB, returnable by Thursday, April 14, 1977.

EXTRA

Geography—methods and approaches

Contents

- Education and the Ordnance Survey 42 • The geographer as teacher trainer 44 • Managing the geography department 45 • Schools Council 16-19 curriculum development project 46 • The Geographical Association Package Exchange 46 • The history of navigation 47 • Putting geology in its place 48 • A new national programme on computer assisted learning 50 • Using calculators 51 • Idens for the junior school 52 • Third-year studies 53 • Maps and atlases 53 • A non-expedition to the Sahara 54 • Fieldwork in the Lake District 55 • The ship adoption scheme 56 • Book reviews



Tarbert, Argyllshire—The physical character of the earth and man's use of the land is the unchanging theme of geography.

Shifts of emphasis

Michael J. Wise describes how the quantitative approach to geographical studies in the universities has affected the teaching of the subject in the schools

"I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' standing", said Charles Lamb in one of the *Essays of Elia* (1823). But he was well aware that the more progressive schoolmasters of his time were changing their attitudes to teaching.

The old schoolmaster—revolving in a perpetual cycle of declensions, conjugations, syntaxes and prosodies—and believing that all learning was contained in the ancient languages—had given place to the modern schoolmaster with his wider range of knowledge and grasp of natural phenomena whose teaching was given "as he walks the streets, or saunters through green fields with his pupils", rather than by formal instruction to school hours.

But Lamb's impressions of this educational revolution did not mention the problems of adjustment which it presented for many, perhaps most, teachers of that time, nor the long period of development and experimentation necessary to establish the new approaches, to develop the methods and to write the books.

The progress made since the revolution in geography teaching instituted by Mackinder and others in the 1890s—and marked by the founding of the Geographical Association in 1891—can be seen by following another of Charles Lamb's delights—"reading". For the newspapers of 35 years ago July 14, 1833 (a little more than 35 years, it is true), describes the Staffordshire Geographical Exhibition as "a notable example of the humanizing spirit in modern education". "For the child", it continues, "geography has been made . . . as exciting an adventure as itself, in the golden age of discovery, those continents . . . coming upon new continents . . . underlying principles demonstrated was 'the need to use scientific geography as an explanation of man's relation to his environment'."

My own geography lessons at

that time—under young teachers—were exciting ventures into great dienes and, through attending meetings of the local branch of the Geographical Association, I realized what had been achieved through close collaboration between the great professors of the time, such as Flourens, Ruxley, Stamp and Fowett, and leading teachers and members of the Inspectorate such as Leonard Bruns, L. S. Suggate and C. B. Thurston.

There have since been many addresses on the value of geography as a subject. Of special interest, since it appeared when the modern revolution in the university study of geography was just beginning, is a statement made by the Geographical Association to the central advisory council of the Ministry of Education on the education of boys and girls of 15 to 18.

There were three main points. First, the disciplines of the subject which called for the accurate observation, recording and analysis of facts, the construction of logical syntheses and the resultant recognition of both harmony and disharmony in man's use of the environment, were particularly appropriate to the intellectual needs of young people.

Second, young people could obtain a balanced view of the present seen not only in relation to the past but as a link to the future that considered current trends in the use and organization of resources. Third, geography had a particularly valuable role in bridging science and the humanities.

But the mid-1950s saw the end of a tradition of university geography and a distinct change of tone and method. Whereas, for Mackinder, "regions to be philosophically viewed in all their aspects interrelated", the new approaches sought generalizations and regularities rather than unique configurations.

There came a new emphasis on

Photo: Philip Stead

3 new BASIC GEOGRAPHICAL NOTEBOOKS

General Editor: K. Briggs
Three new Basic Geographical Notebooks (previously announced as Geographical Notebooks of the Southern Continent) will publish on 21st April.

As with other books in this well established series, these are designed to meet the needs of GCE 'O' Level and CSE students while providing a sound basis for more advanced work. Each book begins with a consideration of general principles and then moves on to a more detailed regional treatment. Concise texts are complemented by numerous maps and diagrams, which have been specially drawn to highlight the most significant geographical features.

- Book 4. A GEOGRAPHICAL NOTEBOOK OF AFRICA. G. A. Richardson 95p 0 340 21278 4
- Book 6. A GEOGRAPHICAL NOTEBOOK OF AUSTRALASIA. G. A. Richardson 95p 0 340 11815 6
- Book 7. A GEOGRAPHICAL NOTEBOOK OF SOUTH AMERICA. G. A. Richardson 95p 0 340 21277 2

Inspection Copies on Approval
Please send me inspection copies of the books I have indicated above

Name

School/College address

Hodder & Stoughton
Dept. E1269, P.O. Box 702, Mill Road, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 2YD.

SECONDARY

ESSEX
HATFIELD SCHOOL, Hatfield, Herts. Vacancies for 1977-78. Applications to the Headmaster, Hatfield School, Hatfield, Herts. SG9 6LH.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, St. John's, Devon. Vacancies for 1977-78. Applications to the Headmaster, St. John's School, St. John's, Devon. PL1 1AA.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, Ipswich, Suffolk. Vacancies for 1977-78. Applications to the Headmaster, The University School, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP1 1AA.

LEICESTERSHIRE
THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, Leicester. Vacancies for 1977-78. Applications to the Headmaster, The University School, Leicester. LE1 7RH.

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London Borough of Sutton
SUTTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(Manor Lane, Sutton)
Deputy Headteacher
Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Headmaster of Sutton Manor High School Boys to commence duties on 1 September, 1977. Vacancy due to retirement. This is an 11 to 18 selective school admitting 90 boys annually.
Further particulars and application form from Director of Education, The Grove, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 3AL. (S.A.E. please.) Closing date 7 April 1977.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
Education Committee
HOUNDSFIELD SCHOOL
Ripon Road, Edmonlow NE 7RE
DEPUTY HEAD
(Group 6) £5,238-25,937 inclusive
Applications are invited for September, 1977, for the Deputy Headship of this mixed 11-14 comprehensive school, roll 318.
The vacancy arises from the retirement of the present holder.
London Allowance payable £297 per annum. Temporary Housing (up to two years), 100 per cent Removal Expenses (£400 maximum). Relocation costs and Lodging Allowance where appropriate.
Application forms and further details obtainable from the Headmaster to whom they should be returned by 15th April, 1977.

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LIVERPOOL
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SECONDARY continued

Mathematics

Heads of Department

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BURIAL: County Council. Mr. J. H. ...

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AMBLEDALE CHANGE SCHOOL

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SECONDARY Physical Education continued

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

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HILLINGDON

NORTH YORKSHIRE

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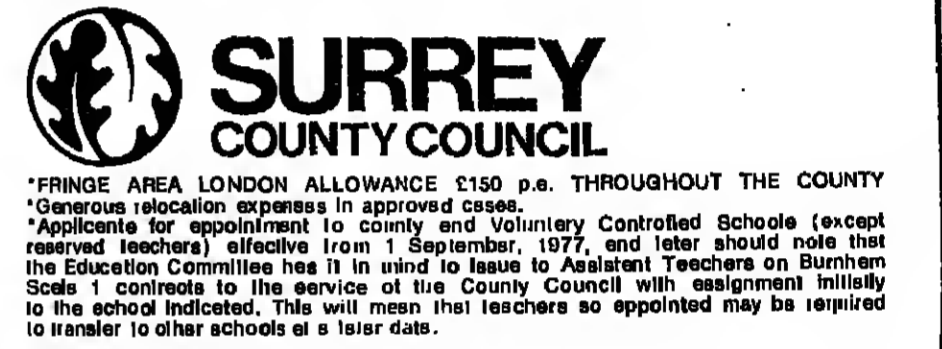
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POSTS OF RESPONSIBILITY

COMPREHENSIVE STAINES, MAGNA CARTA COUNTY SECONDARY

SCALE 1 POSTS

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NORTH YORKSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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WIMBORNE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Westminster County Council
Applications are invited from qualified teachers for the following vacancies.
Required for 1st September, 1977.
CAERLEON COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL (11 to 18)

Cheshire
Application forms (sent free), unless otherwise stated, are obtainable from the Head of the school concerned, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible. Assistance with removal expenses is given in approved cases.
J.R.G. TOMLINSON M.A.
Director of Education

HEADS & DEPUTY HEADS
HC&O TEACHER
Special
Scale 1 Posts & Above
Scale 1 Posts
Scale 1 Posts
Scale 1 Posts

SOMERSET EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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STAFFORDSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE... THE FURTHER EDUCATION REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT... ABERDEEN THE UNIVERSITY... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... BIRMINGHAM THE UNIVERSITY... DURHAM THE UNIVERSITY... EAST ANGLIA UNIVERSITY... KENT UNIVERSITY... LINCOLN THE UNIVERSITY... LONDON THE UNIVERSITY... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... NINEWOODS UNIVERSITY... SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY... WINCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... WOLVERHAMPTON UNIVERSITY... YORK THE UNIVERSITY...

UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES INSTITUT DE PHONETIQUE— SERVICE DE LINGUISTIQUE ALPHABETIQUE... After a period of recruitment on 1.9.1977... Le candidat devra faire la preuve d'une science approfondie...

The University of Calgary CALGARY, CANADA T2N 1N4 2820 24 AVE. N.W. FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION... Applications are invited from persons wishing to assume some combination of the following Teaching and Coaching responsibilities...

THEORY COURSES: Introduction to Physical Education Early Childhood Physical Education Outdoor Pursuits Health Research Design Wrestling Coaching... ACTIVITY COURSES: Track and Field Outdoor Pursuits (Camping, Navigation, Sailing, Mountain Climbing) Modern Dance Court Sports (Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Racquetball and Handball) Ice Hockey Skating (Recreational, Power, Speed, Figure) Water Polo Wrestling Team Sports (Lacrosse, Handball)

HEAD COACH: Wrestling... It is anticipated that at least seven full time seasonal appointments (contingent upon budget allocations), commencing September 1, 1977, will be made to cover the foregoing responsibilities... DR. L. Goodwin, Dean, Faculty of Physical Education, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4 DEADLINE DATE: MAY 1, 1977

ST. ANNE'S and ST. HUGH'S COLLEGES, OXFORD A Schoolmistress Studentship is offered by St. Anne's College and St. Hugh's College, Oxford for Hilary or Trinity Term 1978. Full details may be obtained from the College Secretary at St. Anne's to whom applications should be sent not later than Saturday, April 18, 1977.

Other Appointments... THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL... THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD... THE UNIVERSITY OF YORK... Applications are invited for the following positions...

UEA NORWICH CENTRE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN EDUCATION SSRC STUDENTSHIPS... Applications are invited from those interested in studying full-time for a one-year taught MA in Applied Research in Education or for the degree of MPhil or PhD by research for studentships should have, or expect to receive, a first or second class honours degree or a postgraduate qualification in education or social science from a UK university.

UEA NORWICH CENTRE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN EDUCATION SSRC STUDENTSHIPS... Applications are invited from those interested in studying full-time for a one-year taught MA in Applied Research in Education or for the degree of MPhil or PhD by research for studentships should have, or expect to receive, a first or second class honours degree or a postgraduate qualification in education or social science from a UK university.

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the College of Ripon & York St John LECTURESHIPS GRADE II IN BIOLOGY, CAREERS EDUCATION, FRENCH, PHYSICAL SCIENCES... Applications are invited from well qualified men and women for the following positions...

TEMPORARY LECTURER GRADE II (BIOLOGY)... The successful applicant will be expected to teach courses at Honours degree level. A particular interest in zoology with a bias towards mammal physiology and nutrition is required... LIMITED TERM LECTURER GRADE II (CAREERS EDUCATION)... Applications are sought from well-qualified candidates to work with students in initial training and experienced professionals...

TEMPORARY LECTURER GRADE II (FRENCH)... This appointment is, in the first instance, for one year only, to teach courses in French to BA and BEd students... TEMPORARY LECTURER GRADE II (PHYSICAL SCIENCES)... The successful applicant will participate in the teaching of courses in Physics, Physical Sciences and, possibly, Mathematics which contribute to BA/SSC (Hons) and BEd(Hons) degree programmes...

UNIVERSITIES Appointments continued... EDINBURGH THE UNIVERSITY... UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD... UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL... UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD... UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL... UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD... UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL...

MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited from graduates of those colleges... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited from graduates of those colleges...

DURHAM THE UNIVERSITY... MEDICAL MATHEMATICS AND THE TRAINING OF MEDICAL FELLOWSHIP... A Research Fellow is required for one year from September 1977 to August 1978...

Teacher Scale 2 Remedial Specialist required at Carleton School Nr. Bedford Tel: (0234) 720213... A Community Home with education on the premises, catering for 60 boys aged 14 years upwards...

Teacher Scale 1 General Subjects required at Houghton Lodge, Amphill Nr. Bedford Tel: Amphill 402895... An Observation and Assessment Centre for 20 children (both sexes) ages 5-17 years...

Colleges of Higher Education... WINCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... COLLEGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

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MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited from graduates of those colleges... MANCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited from graduates of those colleges...

WALLES THE UNIVERSITY... UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA... Applications are invited from graduates of those colleges... UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA... Applications are invited from graduates of those colleges...

WINCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... WINCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

WARRICK COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... WARRICK COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

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Nene College Northampton School of Mathematics, Management and Business Studies LECTURER II IN COMPUTING AND RELATED SUBJECTS... This is a one-year appointment from 1 September, 1977, to 31 August, 1978...

Hull College of Higher Education... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... HULL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

WINCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... WINCHESTER THE UNIVERSITY... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

WARRICK COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education... WARRICK COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION... Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Reader in Health Education...

COULD YOU RUN AN EMERGENCY RESIDENTIAL CENTRE FOR DISTURBED TEENAGERS?... We are seeking an Emergency Residential Centre for up to twenty-five teenage boys and girls at Park House, Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells. Provided the Centre has got a spare bed, it must accept whoever is sent but no young person will stay there for more than eight weeks...

Frankfurt English Study Centre

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

are required by this Centre, whose aims are to provide high quality English language courses to commerce and industry in Germany.

Qualifications
A University degree in English or foreign languages, and a postgraduate certificate in the teaching of English as a foreign language or relevant teaching in this field. A working knowledge of German is essential. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the use of audiovisual aids or in the development of teaching materials.

Conditions of Service
Contracts for one or two years, beginning September 1, 1977. Good salary free of income tax. Fees paid from end to residence in UK. Four weeks' holiday per year and vacation between Christmas and New Year.

Further information and application forms from: English Study Centre GmbH, Melnluststrasse 2, 6000 Frankfurt, West Germany.

OVERSEAS Appointments continued

TURKEY
The Ministry of Education is seeking to recruit to the Ministry of Education in Ankara, Turkey, for the post of English Teacher. The Ministry of Education is seeking to recruit to the Ministry of Education in Ankara, Turkey, for the post of English Teacher. The Ministry of Education is seeking to recruit to the Ministry of Education in Ankara, Turkey, for the post of English Teacher.

WEST GERMANY
International English courses for 1977. Details of courses and conditions of service for teachers and administrators in West Germany. Contact: British Council, 50 Whitehall, London SW1A 2BH.

FINLAND
We are seeking for a 1977...
KUUSISTO LAKKO
A highly successful...
We are interested...
Applicants with detailed...
Manager, Puhokantie Ltd., Puhokantie 10, Puhokantie.

NEW ZEALAND
Vacancies exist for...
We are seeking...
Applicants should have...
Further information...
New Zealand Overseas Development Office, Wellington.

South America PERU

An International Consortium of construction companies is seeking from May, 1977, a qualified schoolmaster in the High Andes. The appointment can be delayed until August if the right person is not available until then. The man appointed will be responsible to the British Headmaster of the Consortium's group of classes and small schools in the area of Arequipa.

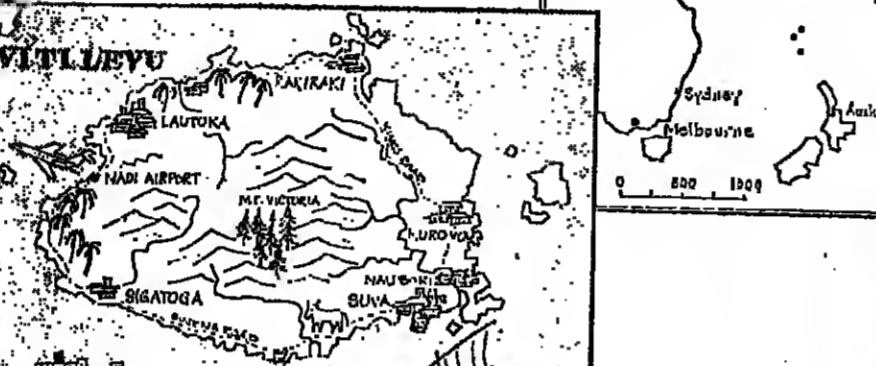
Candidates should have experience in primary education and preferably in secondary as well, have an aptitude for games, and be able to play the piano. An interesting possibility exists for a married man whose wife also teaches since she might be able to provide on a part-time basis any of the requirements which he may lack.

A contract until July, 1979 is offered with a tax free salary of not less than £5,500 per annum together with passage, mail, free accommodation and employer's superannuation contribution.

For further details and an application form please apply to Mrs. M. Fouché, Gabbitts-Thring Services Ltd., 6, 7 & 8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR. Tel: 01-734 0161.

Technical teaching in Fiji

DERRICK TECHNICAL INSTITUTE



Fiji comprises some 300 islands of which about 100 are inhabited. The official language is English. The Derrick Technical Institute is located at Suva, the capital city and principal port on the main island of Viti Levu. It provides courses in engineering and building apprenticeship, technicians, managers, accountants, merchant navy officers, secretaries and hotel trainees. Applications are invited for the following posts on contract for 2½ to 3 years in the first instance, beginning as soon as possible.

- SENIOR LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**
To teach Mechanical Engineering for technician and trade courses and to assist Head of School of Engineering with further development of courses, liaison with industry, re-equipment and staff programmes. Must be graduate engineer or equivalent, with experience in industry and technical education at tertiary level. Membership of professional Engineering Institution desirable.
 - LECTURER IN ELECTRONICS/TELECOMMUNICATIONS**
To teach Electronics/Telecommunications for technician and trade courses and to assist with further development of courses, liaison with industry and workshops, particularly in Radio and Electronic Servicing. HNC, full Technological Certificate or equivalent essential, with relevant industrial and teaching experience.
 - LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (UTILISATION)**
To teach Electrical Engineering for technician, diploma and trade courses, to assist with further development of courses to higher technician level and in development of workshops, laboratories, equipment and staff. Degree, HND or equivalent essential with considerable industrial and teaching experience, particularly in utilisation.
 - LECTURER IN MARINE ENGINEERING**
To teach Marine Engineering and related subjects for Fiji Marine Board Certificate of Competency, CGLI Marine Engineering Technician Certificate and Advanced Certificate, pre-sea officer cadet and rating courses. 1st Class (Minor) Engineer Certificate of Competency or 2nd Class (Motor) Certificate with 1st Class equivalents essential. Combined Steam and Motor Certificate Technical teaching qualification and experience desirable.
 - LECTURER IN BUSINESS STUDIES (ACCOUNTANCY)**
To teach to diploma and professional students at least three of the following subjects: Auditing, Cost Accounting, Financial Management, Financial Accounting, Commercial Law and Taxation, and to assist with administration. Degree, Diploma or professional qualification essential. Teaching and at least three years' industrial or commercial experience desirable.
 - LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE**
To teach to Higher Technician Certificate level 2 or above of the following subjects: Architectural Drafting, Mathematics, Surveying, Estimating and Costing, Properties of Materials, Design Procedures. Degree or equivalent qualification in Architecture essential, and at least five years' practical experience. Teaching experience desirable.
- Salaries (reviewed quarterly)**
Senior Lecturer: £6,000-£7,700 p.a.
Lecturer: £4,700-£6,300 p.a.
- Including a supplement, normally tax-free, paid by the British Government under its aid programme. Gratuity of 25 per cent on basic salary payable after each 12 months of service, free passages, education allowances and holiday visit passages for children, and subsidised housing. Appointment grant of up to £300 and an application form and further details obtainable from the Recruitment Unit, TETOC (Technical Education and Training Organisation for Overseas Countries), 35/37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS. Reference FJI/TES. Closing date for receipt of applications: April 20, 1977.

Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

This rapidly expanding Polytechnic caters for 4,500 students in over 100 different courses, and needs senior personnel to assist in its expansion programme.

College of Science and Technology

Director

To administer students in all fields of engineering as well as land surveying and catering studies, education (technical), to assist in the expansion of engineering and agricultural mechanisation, mathematics and related sciences and liberal studies. The Director will also have overall responsibility for the new Department of Mining Engineering and Applied Geology within the College.

Candidates must be graduates with a professional qualification in a branch of technology. They should preferably have 10 years' post-qualification experience, including a considerable period in industry and in administrative capacity in technical education.

Starting salary is in a scale equivalent to £9370-110,280 p.a.

Department of Mining Engineering and Applied Geology

Head of Department

Principal and Senior Lecturers

To be responsible for introduction of diploma courses in mining engineering including participation in the equipment and commissioning of the Department. Students will be enrolled in September 1977 for the introductory year and teaching in mining engineering and associated disciplines will commence in September 1978.

Applicants for the post of Head of Department must be members of a recognised Institute of mining engineering and have several years in a senior position in the mining industry. Experience in administration and teaching is also required.

Starting salary is in a scale equivalent to £8265-£9160 p.a.

Two positions are available for Principal Lecturers, and candidates must be well qualified in either mining engineering (for one post) or geology, metallurgy/mineral processing, or possibly chemical engineering (for the second post), with extensive industrial experience.

Starting salary is in a scale equivalent to £7240-£8130 p.a.

Three positions for Senior Lecturers are available, and candidates should be well qualified in mining engineering, geology, mineral processing or mineral surveying with industrial and/or teaching experience.

Starting salary is in a scale equivalent to £6820-£7225 p.a.

College of Environmental Studies
Department of Topographic Science

Senior Lecturers and Lecturers

The Department at present has 350 students taking full-time 3-year diploma and 1-year certificate courses in land surveying, photogrammetry and cartography. A 2-year higher diploma course in land surveying has recently been inaugurated. All courses have a strong practical bias.

Applicants for lecturing posts in these subjects must have a relevant degree or professional qualification and seven years' experience.

Starting salary for Senior Lecturers is in a scale equivalent to £6820-£7225 p.a. and for Lecturers up to £6510 p.a.

Benefits for all posts include free family passages, annual UK leave, assistance with school fees, and subsidised housing.

For full details and application form write, quoting MP/11114/TD and stating which post(s) you are interested in.

Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, Appointments Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

KNOW-HOW vital to developing countries

Adviser-Technical and Vocational Training Malaysia

To advise and assist Director Technical and Vocational Division, Ministry of Education, on technical and vocational education and training (including polytechnic) on guidance, student selection, on the job training, teaching placement, vocational curriculum development and staff training. Applicants should have degree in engineering or equivalent qualification with Master's degree in education, some experience in industry and administration, trade education and training teaching and guidance. Appointment 2 years. Salary according to qualifications and experience plus variable tax free overseas allowance.

The post is wholly financed by the British Government under Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries. In addition to basic salary and overseas allowance other benefits normally include paid leave, free family passages, children's education allowances and holiday visits, free accommodation and medical attention. Applicants should be citizens of the United Kingdom.

For full details and application form please apply, quoting reference 317, and giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer,
MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT,
Room 301, Eland House,
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

HELPING NATIONS HELP THEMSELVES

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

KNOW-HOW vital to developing countries

Education Overseas Swaziland

Teacher Training—Lecturer in English

In an English Department responsible for training teachers of English; to participate in planning and running a variety of pre-service and in-service courses; to visit schools to develop and improve the work of Curriculum Development Unit. Applicants, aged 30-40, should be graduates with Teaching Diploma or Certificate of Education and TESL qualification plus minimum five years' teaching experience, preferably in a developing country. Experience of an English Department in a Teacher Training College and curriculum development desirable.

Salary in range £2,501 to £3,551 p.a. plus allowance, normally tax free in range £1,454 to £3,488 p.a. (under review).

Education Administration—Senior Inspector of Schools (Mathematics)

To guide, inspect and supervise teaching of mathematics in Secondary Schools; to organise and coordinate teaching of mathematics in Primary and Secondary Schools; to assist in development of mathematics curricula; to undertake other supervisory duties when required. Applicants, age 25-55, must be trained graduates with mathematics as one of the major subjects and minimum five years' teaching experience.

Salary in range £4,600 to £5,084 p.a. plus allowance, normally tax free, in range £2,050 to £3,528 p.a. (under review).

Both appointments 27-36 months carry terminal gratuity of 25 per cent p.a. of basic salary.

Other benefits include free family passages, children's education allowances and subsidised accommodation. An appointment grant of up to £300 and an interest-free car purchase loan of up to £1,200 may be payable in certain circumstances. Superannuation rights may be certain circumstances. Applicants should be citizens of the UK.

For full details and application form please apply (indicating post concerned) giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer,
MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT,
Room 301, Eland House,
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

HELPING NATIONS HELP THEMSELVES

SIERRA LEONE

Applications are invited for the following

Technical Teacher Training

posts at the

Milton Margai Teachers College

a well established College of Education near Freetown for which new buildings and equipment for technical and commercial subjects are being provided by the International Development Association.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (Project Manager)

£6,177 to £8,282 (under review)

SENIOR LECTURERS

£6,105 to £7,647 (under review)

□ Woodwork, Metalwork and Technical Drawing (2 posts)

□ Business Studies

(Salaries include a supplement, normally tax free, paid by the British Government under its aid programme to citizens of the U.K.)

The team will be responsible for establishing a 3-year teacher training programme for technical and commercial secondary teachers and for developing in-service training. Candidates should have experience of teacher education in relevant fields including for the Head of Department, experience at a senior level end of design and technology. Appointments are for 3 years beginning in September, 1977. Gratiuity, subsidised housing, free passages, UK leave, education allowances and holiday visit passages for children and other fringe benefits.

Further details from Recruitment Unit, TETOC (Technical Education and Training Organisation for Overseas Countries), 35/37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS. Closing date for applications: 26 April, 1977.

tetoc



OVENSAS Appointments continued AFRICA Teachers and subject specialists...

TOKYO English B.F.I. Teachers required for teaching English...

MAIAYI Supervised Key Posts vacant in Malaya...

HURTFORDSHIRE COUNTY EDUCATION AUTHORITY AND DISTRICT Appointments...

and the ability to make a positive contribution...

Child Care ASSISTANT HOUSEMOTHERS...

Educational Psychologists SOMERSET EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST...

GUYS' HEADIN DISTRICT HEALTH EDUCATION OFFICER...

NORTH YORKSHIRE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS...

SPAIN Young experienced I.T.C. Teacher required for Madrid...

ITALY Female TEACHERS OF ENGLISH required for teaching English...

FRANCE TEACHERS OF ENGLISH to foreign schools...

ITALY TEACHERS OF ENGLISH for teaching English...

KIRKLEES METROPOLITAN COUNCIL Directorate of Educational Services The Advisory Service Adviser for English

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Section Head

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

COMMUNITY RECREATION IN LAMBETH Lambeth provides an extensive range of recreational services...

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

THE CENTRE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS LIMITED GERMANY The Minister of Education of Nordrhein-Westfalen...

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

Metropolitan Borough of Solihull Education Department Awards Officer

LAMBETH COMMUNITY RECREATION IN LAMBETH Lambeth provides an extensive range of recreational services...

NATIONAL EXTENSION COLLEGE UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS PROJECT This is a pilot project to explore the contribution which a continuation of television, printed packs and counselling...

BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL Project Director Counselling Services Coordinator Assistant Education Officer

Television

Is there anybody listening?

Michael Church reviews the film behind the furor

The Best Days? Panorama, BBC 1 last Monday.

"Unbalanced and untruthful", Mr. Jarvis? Would that it were so. Just as the GLC made an ass of themselves by trying to stifle Yorkshire Television's recent report on London's slim housing, so do they impugn themselves who protest too loudly about the validity of The Best Days—especially when they protest before they have even seen it.

"Bunked off, being late, being rude to the teachers..." "They came a few minutes in the 'sanctuary' (for children with problems in normal classes) where teachers tried to coax their pupils to talk constructively about their work, their interests—anything."

It has already been observed that The Best Days? poses important questions about authority. What suggests that children like and respect teachers who are good at what they do? On what basis were the teachers selected? Why this school at all?

Next, in a fifth year biology class taken by a tough northern lass, a reluctant girl kept protesting the uselessness of biology—less, I felt, because she believed this than because she had somehow convinced herself that defiance was her painful duty.

Home from home

Cherida Mares on a social studies series for teenagers

Scene (BBC Thursday 11.00-11.20, Fridays 2.02-2.22)

Carrots for donkeys and cabbages for crocodiles

Roy Blatchford on adaptations of adventure stories and a creative writing series

Adventure (Fridays 2.40-3.00 pm, Radio Four)

The Speckled Band is Conan Doyle at his ghoulish form and classic Holmes at his intuitive and deductive best.

Short and sharp

Brian Hill on the BBC's intensive language courses

Intensive language teaching is attracting increasing attention, and this spring the BBC is offering some short intensive courses in various packages, ranging from once a day for five days to once a week for five weeks.

Briefings

Radio and TV

FE and general interest

Mass Communication and Society (Sunday 11.00 BBC2, Thursday 17.05 BBC1)

Theatre and education

Festival fever

National Student Drama Festival. The twenty-second festival (sponsored by the Sunday Times and the Scottish Tourist Board) will be held at St. Andrew's Cathedral in 1 and April 9.

Art

In a new light

Michael Clarke

Light Fantastic: Holography/Inser-beams. Royal Academy of Arts.

On the home front

Continued from p.20

of the publisher on the best-seller, they have heightened the book-seller's dependence on the publishers' independent might.

In April

The Laudini Consort, the Early Music Group of York, the Taverner Consort and the Consort of Musick are just some of the participants in the York Early Music Week.

Both "Get by in German" and "Get by in Spanish" are broadcast weekly beginning on March 21 and March 28.

Adventure. The availability of the texts is crucial to using "Adventure" as more than a time-filler.

Parents and Children (Thursday 19.05 BBC 2)

Parents and Children (Thursday 19.05 BBC 2)

The Central Film Library is celebrating its 50th birthday. Established in 1927, it has a wide range of films for non-theatrical use.